

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERIES and IRON Shares.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.
Loans negotiated upon marketable Mining Shares and other approved Stocks.
The principal mining papers filed every week for the use of clients. A Price List issued every evening at Five o'clock.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following COLLIERIES:—Cardiff and Swansea, Cleve Hill, New Sharston, Silkestone Park, United Bituminous, Welsh Freehold.
BUSINESS in Glaisdale Quarry Shares.
MINES:—Emmala, Flagstaff, Old Treburgett, Richmond, Tankerville, Van Conrath, West Tankerville.
Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at prices annexed, free of commission:—
50 Asheton, £3 6s. 6d. 50 Last Chance, 20s. 50 Ruby (Gold), 32s. 6d.
50 Ashtedon, £3 3s. 6d. 20 Ladywell, £2 10s. 50 Sweetland Ck., £4 10s.
50 Bampfylde, £2 10s. 25 Lovell (tin), £2. 100 South Aurora, 13s. 9d.
50 Bog, 14s. 6d. 20 Malpas, 15s. 6d. 60 S. R. Graves, 14s. 6d.
50 Birdseye Ck., £3 10s. 35 Marke Valley, 8s. 9d. 100 Tecoma, 15s. 6d.
50 Chontales, 16s. 20 Malabar, 13s. 20 Tankerville, £4 10s.
50 Chapel House, £4 10s. 40 New Dolcoath, 70s. 6d.
50 Cape Copper, £2 10s. 50 New Quebrada, £3 13s. 9d. 70 Utah, 31s. 6d.
50 Cleve Hill Coll., 14s. 25 Old Batholes, 7s. 3d. 10 Van, £2 10s.
50 Cedar Creek, £2 10s. 60 Old Treburgett, 15s. 6d. 25 Van Consols, £4 10s.
50 Eberhardt, £4 10s. 50 Pennerley, 31s. 6d. 30 West Goppholm, 31s.
50 Emma (Silver), £2 10s. 100 Pynlimmon, 6s. 3d. 20 Wheel Grenville, £2 10s.
50 East Lovell, 50 Penstruthal, 15s. 25 West Maria, 3s. 9d.
50 East Caradon, 15s. 6d. 40 Perkins Beach, 50 West Tankerville, 33s. 6d.
50 East Van, £1 7s. 100 Rica (Gold), 10s. 40 Wheel Agaz, 25s.
50 Flagstaff, £2 10s. 30 Richmond, £6 10s. 25 Wheel Crebor, £2 8s. 9d.
50 Grogwinion, £2 10s. 50 Rookhope, 22s. 6d. 5 West Chiverton, £3 10s.
50 Great Laxey, £11 10s. 15 Roman Graves, £15.

London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Roskear Mines.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of stocks and shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at the best prices in every description of securities.

MR. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Specially recommends the purchase of shares in WHEAL CREBOR, TRELEIGH COOD, OLD TREBURGETT (Preference Shares), and WHEAL GRENVILLE MINES.
The latest reports of the above mines forwarded on application.
Brokerage on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1½ per cent., and 1 per cent. on each under £4.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.
Has BUSINESS at close prices in:—
Eries, Welsh Freehold, Newcastle Chemical.
Egyptians, United Bituminous, Chapel House.
Cardiff and Swansea, Cape Copper, Flagstaff.
Emma, Cedar Creek, Whitehaven Iron.
GLAISDALE QUARRY and UNITED BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES recommended for safe investment, carrying good dividends. Buyers of Cleve Hill, Tyllwyd, and New Sharston are invited to communicate.
All Colliery and Iron Shares dealt in, whether quoted or not. Advances made on most.
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM WARD
(Late WARD AND LITTLEWOOD).
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. M. recommends the purchase of COLORADO TERRIBLE shares.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for April now ready, post free, price 6d.

MR. W. TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Government and every negotiable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders and telegrams punctually attended to.
We advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLDE and Llanerhaeadr shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

MESSRS. MILLER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
53, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., PUBLISH A DAILY WEEKLY LIST of Prices of Funds, Government Securities, Banks, Railways (Home and Foreign), Mines, Docks, Gas, Telegraph, Waterworks, and miscellaneous companies shares.
Messrs. MILLER and Co. have Special Business in the THAMES and GENERAL CARRIAGE AND TRANSPORT COMPANY (Limited) at close market prices.
All orders punctually attended to, for cash or account.
Bankers: Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTINE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description.
A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free on application. Fourteen years' experience.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
20, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1842), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
50 Asheton, £3. 40 Great West Van. 70 S. Roman Grav., 13s. 9d.
50 Ashtedon, £3 6s. 6d. 20 Great Vor, 15s. 25 So. Condurow, 50s.
50 Bampfylde, £2 10s. 35 Grogwinion, 42s. 300 South Aurora, 14s. 6d.
50 Bog, 14s. 20 Great Laxey, £11 10s. 35 So. Carn Brea.
50 Boscaswell Downs, 6s. 9d. 10 Herodfoot, £4 10s. 30 Sweetland, £4 6s. 3d.
50 Blue Tent, £4 10s. 35 Hingston, 23s. 5 St. John del Rey.
45 Bedford United. 45 Ladywell, 47s. 6d. 100 Tolima, £3.
75 Chapel House, par. 25 Last Chance, 21s. 100 Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d.
2 Carn Brea, £32. 60 Lovell (tin), 40s. 100 United Mexican.
50 Colorado, £3 13s. 9d. 65 Malabar, 13s. 60 Utah, 24s.
50 Cedar Creek, £2 10s. 200 Malpas, 15s. 6d. 30 Van Consols, £4 10s. 9d.
50 Cape Copper, £2 10s. 85 New Rosario, 16s. 3d. 100 West Caradon, 1s. 3d.
50 Colorado, £3 13s. 9d. 150 Old Treburgett, 15s. 6d. 70 Wheel Agaz, £2 10s.
50 Chapel House (fully paid), £5. 70 ditto preference, 14s. 6d. 10 W. Chiverton, £2 10s.
45 Don Pedro, 10s. 9d. 40 Pennerley, 31s. 6d. 30 West Maria, 3s. 9d.
50 Don Pedro, 10s. 9d. 60 Pennerley, 31s. 6d. 30 West Maria, 3s. 9d.
50 East Grenville, 6s. 9d. 100 Penstruthal, 15s. 6d. 30 W. Wh. Grenville, £1 14s.
10 East Lovell, £10 10s. 50 Prince of Wales, 2s. 100 Pynlimmon, 6s. 3d.
20 East Van, £1 7s. 3d. 40 Pennerley, 31s. 6d. 10 Wheat Killy, £5 10s. 9d.
25 Eberhardt, £4 10s. 6d. 10 Pennerley, 31s. 6d. 10 West Tolgus, £2 10s.
50 Emma, £2 3s. 9d. 15 Rom. Graves, £14 18s. 9d. 10 West Tolgus, £2 10s.
30 Flagstaff, £2 10s. 9d. 30 Rookhope, 19s. 6d. 15 West Tolgus, £2 10s.
50 Great Laxey, £11 10s. 25 Rio Tinto, £7 10s.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.)
Twenty-nine years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

The present state of the Mining Market is prolific of interest to the judicious investor or speculator. Sharing in the general depression, many productive and dividend mines have fallen to a price quite inconsistent with their intrinsic value. The turning point is now reached, offering unprecedented prospects of gain to those who are willing at once to invest. A short and carefully selected list of those most likely to have an early and important rise can be had on application.

MCKENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, FINSBURY SQUARE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

Before investing, read our publications:—
"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.
"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.
The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.
Transact business in every description of Stocks and Shares at net prices, and recommend investment in—Chapel House, Altamir, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Cleve Hill Collieries—Tyllwyd, Bog, Denbighshire, West Tankerville, Tankerville, Lovell, Roman Graves, Sweetland Creek, and Birdseye Creek.
Circular and Daily Price-List gratis.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
100 Allt-y-Crib, 4s. 20 Ladywell, £2 10s. 10 Tankerville, £6 10s.
20 Bampfylde, £2 10s. 30 Rookhope Vall., 17s. 6d. 5 West Bassett, £6.
50 Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry, £1. 10 So. Condurow, £2 11s. 6d. 20 W. Tankerville, £11 11s.
50 Tyllwyd, 15s. 6d.

GEORGE LAVINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. E. CHARTERS, of 8, CRAIG'S COURT, has REMOVED to 39, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 39, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Almada, 15s.	10 Great Laxey, £11 10s.	80 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d.
70 Australian, £2.	20 Grogwinion, £2 10s.	10 Roman Graves, £14 10s.
10 Bellavista, £11.	60 Gr. West Van, 30s.	20 Richmond, £5.
30 Bog, 12s. 6d.	50 Herodfoot, £3.	50 Rookhope, 18s. 9d.
50 Boscaswell, 8s. 9d.	20 Hingston Down, £1.	40 Rosewall Hill, 5s. 6d.
50 Chicago, £5.	30 Ladywell, £1 10s.	80 Rossa Grande, 5s. 9d.
10 Cape Copper, £25 10s.	30 Last Chance.	18 Russia Copper, £3.
5 Carn Brea, £30.	10 Lovell, £2 10s.	50 So. Carn Brea, £1 10s.
30 Cleve Hill Coll., 13s. 9d.	50 Marke Valley, 5s. 6d.	50 So. Rom. Grav., 12s. 9d.
60 Cwm Elin, 2s. 6d.	25 Malpas, 15s. 6d.	50 St. Dennis Consols, £1.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £5 10s.	25 Malabar, 13s. 6d.	20 Sweetland, £4 10s.
10 Dolcoath, £50.	60 New Dolcoath, 17s. 6d.	20 South Aurora, 13s. 9d.
30 Don Pedro, 11s. 9d.	40 New Quebrada, £3 10s.	10 Sierra Buttes, £2.
30 Emma, £2.	200 Mt. Moonta, 2s.	10 Tincroft, £20.
25 East Van, £1 10s.	70 New Pacific, 7s. 3d.	10 Tankerville, £6 10s.
10 Eberhardt, £3 10s.	50 Old Batholes, 7s. 3d.	12 Van Consols, £4 10s.
10 East Lovell, £10 10s.	20 Old Treburgett, 15s. 6d.	20 Wheel Crebor, £2 10s.
30 Flagstaff, £2 10s.	44 Oola Hills, £1 10s.	20 Wheel Tregoss, £1.
10 Fortuna, £5.	70 Pynlimmon, 6s. 3d.	80 West Maria, 3s. 6d.
80 Frontino, 3s. 9d.	25 Perkins Beach, 10s. 3d.	20 Wheel Mary.
80 Gawton, 10s. 6d.	40 Pennerley, £1 10s.	10 W. Wh. Grenville, £3.
20 Great Vor.	60 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d.	10 Wheel Killy, £5.
100 Gold Run, 4s. 9d.	60 Parys Mount, 7s. 6d.	50 West Mostyn, £2.

MESSRS. W. A. CARR AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
8, WARFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.
Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mining Shares, and every Security quoted in the London Stock Exchange or Mining Market Bought and Sold.
Speculative accounts opened for the fortnightly settlement.
Scale of Commissions on application.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C., and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
WANTED, 20 Cook's Kitchen, 10 Dolcoath, 10 Carn Brea, 10 Tincroft. Sellers state lowest price.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
1, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Railway Stocks and Foreign Bonds firmer at the reduced prices. Some buying for Easter traffic. Erie shares improved.
In Mines, Crebor, Grenville, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, and a few others dealt in at quotations. Richmond, £2 10s. to £3 10s. cum div.
A Daily Price List sent on application.
The negotiable value of every stock ascertained before purchasing.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
30 Ashtedon, £3 6s. 6d. 80 Great West Van, 29s. 60 S. Roman Grav., 13s. 9d.
50 Bampfylde, £2 10s. 20 Great Vor, 15s. 25 So. Condurow, 50s.
100 Birdseye, £3 6s. 3d. 35 Grogwinion, 42s. 300 South Aurora, 14s. 6d.
50 Bog, 14s. 20 Great Laxey, £11 10s. 35 So. Carn Brea.
50 Boscaswell Downs, 6s. 9d. 10 Herodfoot, £4 10s. 30 Sweetland, £4 6s. 3d.
50 Blue Tent, £4 10s. 35 Hingston, 23s. 5 St. John del Rey.
45 Bedford United. 45 Ladywell, 47s. 6d. 100 Tolima, £3.
75 Chapel House, par. 25 Last Chance, 21s. 100 Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d.
2 Carn Brea, £32. 60 Lovell (tin), 40s. 100 United Mexican.
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50 Emma, £2 3s. 9d. 15 Rom. Graves, £14 18s. 9d. 10 West Tolgus, £2 10s.
30 Flagstaff, £2 10s. 9d. 30 Rookhope, 19s. 6d. 15 West Tolgus, £2 10s.
50 Great Laxey, £11 10s. 25 Rio Tinto, £7 10s.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

Just published.
"Investments and Speculations, 1874."—Post free upon application.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Birdseye.	Tecoma.	Sweetland Creek.
Emma.	West Wheel Gorland.	Malpas.
Flagstaff.	Gold Run.	Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes).	Pacific.	Rica.
Cedar Creek.	Malabar.	West Esgrair Llc.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.
MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," published on the first Thursday in each month, contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, the Stock and Share Dealer so long known as of Gresham House, begs to announce to his clients and friends that he has REMOVED his OFFICES from Gresham House, to—
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Where he continues his business of dealing in all kinds of Stocks and Shares.
Bankers: Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.

MR. SPARGO has FOR SALE £5000 in DEBENTURES of £50 each, bearing INTEREST at NINE PER CENT., payable half-yearly, on the 31st of January and the 31st of July, coupons attached. No better investment can be found, as debenture holders have the advantage of sharing the large profits expected to be realised from the working of the property, irrespective of the guaranteed interest of 9 per cent.

Full particulars on application to—
THOMAS SPARGO, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT would be GLAD to RECEIVE PARTICULARS of MINING, RAILWAY, and MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS and SHARES, for INSERTION in their LISTS.
The List may be obtained from their offices, 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

THOMAS EDGLEY AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COLLIERIES, AND OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES, &c.
MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, 12, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS,
BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

MESSRS. S. R. COCKS AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, &c.,
ROCHE, ST. AUSTELL.
FOR SALE,—MAGNETIC IRON MINE, with complete MACHINERY for a large trade.
SPATHOSE IRON MINE: Iode opened on.

MESSRS. PARKYN AND CO., CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.
Messrs. PARKYN and Co. are in a position to advise their clients and the public generally HOW AND WHAT TO INVEST IN. They have three mines which will sure to rise in value considerably in a short time. Particulars on application.
They have also China clay Properties and Hematite Iron sets to dispose of.
April 2, 1874.

MR. J. HODGE, having had thirty-five years' PRACTICAL MINING, offers his ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, INTENDING PURCHASERS, or SELLERS.
18, ALBERT ROAD, PLYMOUTH.

GROSVENOR, ENTWISLE, AND CO.,
(Late GROSVENOR AND CO.),
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

JAVALI GOLD MINE.
The Advertiser (a private Dealer in Stocks and Shares) is PREPARED to BUY or SELL any quantity of SHARES in the above MINE.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every description of STOCKS and SHARES, according to the Rules of the Stock Exchange.
Address, "H. H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London.

OLIVER NORTH, Author of the "Practical Assayer" (see Review in the Journal of March 28), is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to PROCEED to the WESTERN MINING DISTRICTS of AMERICA, or SOUTH AMERICA. Thorough knowledge of Spanish. Numerous first-class references.
Address, "Oliver North," Office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet street, E.C.

ADVERTISER is OPEN to a SITUATION as MINE AGENT. A Lead or Blende Mine preferred. Practical experience. Would do the accounts as well. A good penman and correspondent. Salary a secondary object to a permanent berth. Highest references.
Address, "D. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED NEW HOBBS HILL SHARES, at £1.
Address, "H. H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

FOR SALE, BLAKE'S STONE BREAKER, 15 in. by 9 in., Never been in use. May be seen at the WEST CUMBERLAND MINE, CALDBECK, CUMBERLAND. Offers received during the continuance of this advertisement by W. B. JEFFREY, Tany Belch Mine, Pwllheli, N.W.

FOR SALE, AT NEW WHEEL SETON, CAMBORNE, a 45-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9-ft. stroke.
Apply to Mr. O. MATTHEWS, St. Day, Cornwall.

PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS, can have PROSPECTUSES, &c., SENT to upwards of FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS in all parts of ENGLAND and WALES.
For further particulars, address S. R. FREEMAN, 6, Brown-street, Manchester.

BARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND,
FOR SALE.
Apply to FORCE CRAIG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

750 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHER
NOW IN USE.
For catalogues, apply to—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS,
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.
Mining shares are now selling very low. A judicious selection will probably amply repay the outlay within a few months.

The President supplied further particulars in reference to the North Staffordshire coal field, and the ironstone contained therein, on which subject he read a paper at the previous meeting. After describing the North Staffordshire coal basin, and the various dips of the seams, he said the Duke of Sutherland had at the present time boring at Lightwood, near Longton, which had heretofore been regarded as the outer edge of the coal basin, and where there had been nothing visible to indicate that it would be safe to expend money in boring. For nearly 100 yards deep a series of red and other coloured sandstone had been found, and at that depth a small seam of coal and ironstone had been found. Between 170 and 180 yards another seam of coal, 3 ft. thick, was found. Within 200 yards of the surface ironstone measures, with coal and fire-clay, were found, showing the existence of valuable minerals beyond the limits of what was considered the North Staffordshire coal field. He had no hesitation in saying that by further boring the other seams of the district would be met with near Stoke, and a company, in which the Duke of Sutherland was also interested, had sunk down upwards of 200 yards beyond what was termed a sandstone fault, and had passed through nine distinct seams of coal from 3 ft. downwards, and had also passed through measures containing 1 ft. 8 in. of ironstone, and 2 in. of coal, besides several beds of fire-clay and red marl. Since the foregoing was written (continued Mr. Homer), at 200 yards deep, a seam of coal, 3 ft. 6 in., with 8 in. of ironstone and cannell on the top, had been sunk through; at 226 yards the Bassey Mine ironstone, 6 feet in. thick, with coal immediately under 2 ft. 6 in. thick, had been struck through. He gave it as his decided opinion that there were no coal measures at a workable depth over a vast tract of property hitherto untouched between Blythe Bridge and Trentham, beyond what was regarded as the North Staffordshire coal basin. He anticipated that the different sections of the coal field could be compiled from month to month, and when completed and corrected might be published. A short conversation took place, in which Mr. Ward, of Longton, questioned whether the Bassey Mine had been touched, as suggested by the President, who, however, expressed a confident belief that it was the Bassey Mine which had been found. It was

also stated that a geological survey made some years ago showed there were coal measures beyond the limits of previous workings. The paper was ordered to be printed for the use of the members. A short discussion took place respecting Mr. T. M. Goddard's paper on the better communication in pit signalling in mines by means of electricity. It was intimated that another paper was to be read on the subject, and the discussion was consequently adjourned.

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER

At the monthly meeting of the members at Wolverhampton (presided over by Mr. H. BECKETT), there were present Messrs. W. H. Glennie, S. Fenn, J. Naylor, H. Tolly, W. Underwood, J. Biggs, T. Price, — Phillips, D. Bickley, T. Claridge, A. Bowkley, S. Walker, A. Morgan, and D. W. Lees (secretary). After two new members had been nominated for election, Mr. Bernard Walker, of Wolverhampton, read an interesting paper "On the Expansion of Steam." He said that the subject of economising fuel in the production of motive power, or, in other words, the principal points in the construction of steam-engines on which depended their wastefulness, was one of great importance, and nowhere more so than in that district. Professor Joule had calculated that the best engines at present in existence did not render available more than from 1-10th to 1-12th of the motive force stored up in the fuel. Remembering that the ordinary steam-engines used in manufacturing, in mines, and on railways consumed at least four times more fuel than if they had been made according to well-known scientific principles, the national loss thus arising must strike everyone as enormous; but the loss was far greater by the use of ill-constructed engines. In this part of the country in the past, consequent on low-priced fuel, it behoved everyone to consider the avoidance of waste. From considerable acquaintance with the kind of steam-engines used in England, he assumed that few were taking less than from 7½ lbs. to 10½ lbs. of coal high-pressure per hour. Those of the best construction, however, were being worked with as low a consumption as 1½ lb. to 2 lbs. of fuel. Mr. Walker thought simple, plain, easily-managed engines, that, with ordinary care, would not require more than 2½ lbs. to 3 lbs. of slack high-pressure per hour could be made. The object of his paper was to call attention to one grand principle upon which most of the economical results obtained by the best steam-engine depended. After pointing out the importance of all those numerous items included under the head of "good workmanship," and appealing to the members to detail the results of their observations as to the perfection being attained in these respects, he drew attention to the great saving that was being effected by what was termed working steam-engines expansively, and the principles therein involved. Mr. Walker then showed cogent reasons for expecting better results from double than single cylinder engines. The drawback to their employment appeared chiefly due to their greater first cost and expense of maintenance, but in very many—nay, most—cases the saving of fuel thereby gained far more than compensated for the interest on first cost and amount of repairs. Recently the variety of arrangements that have been successfully introduced for effecting a cut-off of steam had been exceeding numerous, but amongst the most simple was a modification of the "D valve." Models of this kind he showed and described to the members. Concluding, he trusted that at some future time the whole question of steam economy would be brought before the Institute. Although it might be subject more of a strictly mechanical nature than that which the Institute was intended to further, yet he ventured to think that no subject offered greater promise of usefulness—Mr. Claridge and other gentlemen spoke of the great value of the paper, which it was resolved to print and circulate amongst the members prior to the discussion upon it, which was fixed for the next meeting.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—Mr. R. Henderson, manager of the Tunsbury Company, who have three pits in the Somerset coal field, has just successfully introduced coal-cutting machinery into the works under his control. The first trial of the machine has just been made, and, although it will require modification and improvement before it can be introduced into the thinnest veins, some of which are less than 1 ft. deep, it has been proved to be an instrument of surprising capability. The machine used was one of Fritli's patent pick machines, driven by compressed air, supplied through pipes from a reservoir into which it is pumped, and which, in this instance, was 100 yards away from the face of coal. The pick swings horizontally, in the same way as the collier wields his implement. The useless shale under the coal is cut out, in a horizontal groove, 3 ft. deep, the coal being left intact. The result of this trial was that it was demonstrated that the machine would cut 50 tons of coal in eight hours, thus providing, if it be worked night and day, sufficient coal to enable the company to keep faith with the public, in the case of the loss of the manual power, which for the present is merely supplemented by the machine.

COATING METALS.—Messrs. MOREWOOD and ROGERS have patented an invention, the object of which is to coat metal plates without immersing them in a bath, or otherwise requiring a large quantity of the coating metal to be kept in a molten state. Rollers are employed to apply the coating metal to the surfaces of the plate, and the molten coating metal is supplied little by little to the rollers as it is required. In a similar way flux is applied to the plates, and the use of baths of flux is avoided.

ELECTRIC FUSES.—Mr. W. B. BRAIN, of St. Annals, Cinderford, mining engineer, has patented an improved construction of electric fuses for discharging dynamite, lightning, and other blasting compounds. This consists in enclosing within a paper or other tube on the end of the conducting wires a composition which becomes incandescent under the action of an electric current, and thereby communicates the heat or spark to the charge.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The past week (and especially the last day or two) has witnessed a decided improvement in the share market, and prices have advanced in several instances, there being but a limited amount of good tin stock on the market at the present very low quotations. The principal reason of this is doubtless the growing conviction that the supplies of tin from Australia must shortly fall off considerably. The official reports are generally looked upon as being much more hopeful for tin mining in Cornwall, and those who are best calculated to judge think that, in consequence of the low tin standards at present ruling, we shall soon see an important decrease in the tin imports. A letter received by a person from reliable authority in Australia, by the mail just arrived, states that immense sums of money have been lost in tin mining, and that nine tenths of the companies are closing or about to wind-up, and that the production of tin in that country will be greatly reduced. This is not the only report of a similar character we are hearing, but it is said that miners are leaving on all sides, and that 5000 acres of land obtained by tin stream workers have been given up because of the poverty of the land for producing ore. It seems to be a pretty general opinion, formed not on one or two reports merely, but from intelligence received on all hands, that the quantities of tin imported from Australia are not likely to be of such magnitude as to materially affect our standards. The London market appears to be firmer, and Australian tin, which was being offered at 83, sold on Tuesday for 85, and it is reported that there are buyers of Straits at higher prices. Operations are being lessened at most mines, although no change for the worse has taken place, and whilst we sympathise with those miners thrown out of employment, yet this course seems about the only one by which many of our mines can be saved.

The following are the mines chiefly dealt in:—Dolcoath, after being so low as 28 sellers, have advanced to 29½, at which there are several buyers. Carn Brea has again advanced to 30. West Baseths had fallen to 5½, but there are now buyers at 6½ to 7. West Frances improved to 7, buyers. Tinorot in demand at 20½. Cook's Kitchens have gone up to 5½ to 6 buyers. East Pool in request at 6 to 7. East Lovell 10 to 11. Since the improvement for copper which took place at South Carn Brea and held on April 11, when it is believed a profit will be shown on the quarter's working. Rosewell Hill, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. South Condurrow, 2½ to 2½, steady. West West Chiverton, 3½ to 3½. South Crofty shares are called 12 to 14, but the price figure, and operations at the mine are almost at a standstill. When Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6½; Wheal Pevor, 1½ to 2½; Wheal Uny, 15s. to 20s.—West Briton.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Civil Service Gazette, and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity when wet and cold weather gives way to more genial temperatures. In fact, these pills afford relief to, if they fail to be an absolute remedy for, all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and the nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome purifying and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during March, 1874:—

IMPORTS.				
By sea.		By Railway and Canal.		
Ships.	Tons.		Tons.	
Newcastle	202	136,029	London and North-Western...	78,106
Seaham	32	10,534	Great Northern	83,587
Sunderland	103	62,466	Great Western	48,286
Hartlepool	71	24,362	Midland	132,674
Swansea	59	19,025	Great Eastern	51,800
Wells	8	4,038	South-Western	2,363
Yorkshire	69	12,120	South-Eastern	940
Small coal & cinders...	32	4,191	Grand Junction Canal	241
Total	556	263,765	Total	408,000

By Sea.		By Railway.	
Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1874	1538	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1874	1,215,819
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1873	1283	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1873	1,168,440
Increase in the present year	255	Decrease in the present year	47,379

EXPORTS.
Export List, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London, by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during March, 1874:—

Railway-borne coal passing "in transit" through district, to or to the coast	59,694
Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	50,640
Ditto, beyond limits by railway	6,353
Ditto, by sea land inland navigation	2,804
Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	22,513
Ditto, by rail beyond district	571
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation	229
Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships	2,072
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during March, 1874	142,079
Ditto, during March, 1873	161,715

Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1873	422,236
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1874	392,348
Decrease in the present year	29,888

Increase in coal imported by sea during the present year	44,739
Add decrease in exports	29,888
Less decrease in coal imported by railway	47,379
Total increase in trade within London district during present year	27,248

THE COPPER TRADE.

Prices have further declined 40s. to 50s. per ton during the past month. Chili bars after advancing from 77½ to 79½ in the first fortnight, fell at once to 77½, on the receipt of news from Chili that the charters for the first half of February were equal to 2800 tons, and there has been a dragging market ever since, with only moderate sales, down to 76½ for good ordinary brands. Further news has since come to hand to the 2nd ult., at Valparaiso, showing charters equal to 1700 tons for the second half of February, but with no details as to price, &c., and bars at the close have sold down to 74½ 10s.; and in Australia, Wallaroo at 85½ 10s., and Burra cake at 84½ 10s., the market closing very flat at these quotations. Consumers have bought throughout only to cover what orders they have booked, and in English and best selected the lowest sales reported are at 84½ and 85½. Both here and on the Continent the demand for copper seems to have been steadily contracting since the end of last year, and such is the general dullness that the patience of those holders who were looking for an improvement seems likely to be still further taxed before consumers see any inducement to buy more freely, or speculators are attracted by the decline. At the Swansea Stocking on March 31, 1211 tons, average produce 21½ per cent., sold at an average of 14s. 7½d. per unit; Cape ores of 32½ per cent. realising 15s. 0½d. per unit. According to the Board of Trade returns for the United Kingdom the imports and exports of copper during the first two months of the following years, estimated in fine, were as follows:—

IMPORTS.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Copper in ores and pyrites	Tons	3,070	3,150	3,384
Ditto, regulus		3,207	2,367	4,263
Ditto, bars, &c.		7,054	4,940	7,668
Total		13,331	10,457	15,315
EXPORTS.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Manufactured copper, &c.	Tons	3,332	3,148	2,702
Unmanufactured ditto		1,426	2,637	1,472
Foreign ditto		3,219	2,649	3,000
Total		7,977	8,435	5,900

The Swansea and Liverpool arrivals and deliveries of Chili bars, ores, and in fine, were as follows, during March:—

ARRIVALS.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Deliveries	Tons	3,600	5,700	2,500

The quantity of Chili bars, ores, and regulus in stock at, and about for, Liverpool, Swansea, and Havre, and of English and foreign copper in London, is thus estimated in fine copper, on April 1:—

STOCK.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Chili produce, afloat and chartered	Tons	28,111	30,457	19,507
Chili produce, afloat and chartered		8,300	7,400	11,400
Total		36,411	37,857	30,907

Leadenhall-street, London, April 2. VIVIAN, YOUNGER, AND BOND.

A small lot of Chili regulus on the spot was taken last week at 15s. 6d. per unit; there is, however, no disposition to operate largely at this figure, whilst on the other hand importers evince no desire to sell thereat. Bars have fluctuated during the week between 74½ and 75½ per ton, the purchases being confined entirely to ordinary brands, and the transactions chiefly at the intermediate rate; at the close the market was steady, and not much offering, even at the higher quotation. Australian has met with tolerably fair enquiry; some parcels, in second hands, having been sold at rather low prices. We note Burra down to 83½, Wallaroo 84½ cash, and it is reported that the former sort was disposed of even on cheaper terms. Owing to a strike of the men in the Wallaroo and Mount Mines, the importer of Wallaroo is not a seller at present values, and stock in other quarters being scarce, the quotations must be considered nominal.

The following are the Government returns for this year, as compared with 1873 and 1872, and in order to show the quantity of metal imported, ore has been reduced as containing 15 per cent., regulus 50 per cent. of pure copper:—

IMPORTS.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Copper in ore	Tons	980	1,470	1,812
Ditto in regulus		3,207	2,367	4,263
Ditto in bars, cakes, ingots, &c.		7,054	4,940	7,668
Total		11,241	8,777	13,743

EXPORTS.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Foreign copper	Tons	3,219	2,649	3,000
Raw English ditto		1,426	2,637	1,472
Manufactured ditto		1,734	1,754	1,481
Yellow metal		1,697	1,770	1,493
Brass		781	441	428
Total		8,847	9,242	5,754

The following were the stocks (estimated in pure copper) in the ports named, also the quantity of Chili chartered and afloat for same:—

LIVERPOOL.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Chili—in ore, regulus, Jan. 1	Tons	3,123	3,752	1,522
and bars		17,281	16,493	19,883
Swansea		17,281	16,493	19,883
LONDON.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Foreign copper, chiefly	Tons	5,467	6,835	7,168
Australian		127	92	317
English copper		1,490	1,763	1,021
Chili bar and Barilla		200	225	200
Other foreign		200	225	200
Total		7,271	5,650	7,408

The following were the imports from January 1 to March 31:—

WEST COAST COPPER INTO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.		1874.	1873.	1872.
West Coast copper into England and France	Tons	10,842	9,199	12,109
Other foreign into London		5,073	4,223	4,327
Total		15,915	13,422	16,437

The following were the deliveries from stock in England:—

DELIVERIES FROM STOCK IN ENGLAND.		1874.	1873.	1872.
Deliveries from Jan. 1 to March 31	Tons	15,249	15,535	16,147
During March only		4,301	6,635	4,993

The direct imports from the West Coast of South America into England during the month of March were equal to 2151 tons pure, in Havre, 209; and during the same period 1815 tons of other foreign copper entered the Port of London, making together a total of 4166 tons. The mails received here from Chili during March advised charters for together 4742 tons, against 3362 tons during March, 1873,

and 4591 in March, 1872. During the present year 12,252 tons have been so advised, against 8566 tons in 1873, and 11,247 tons in 1872.

10, Austinfriths, April 10. JAMES AND SHAKESPEARE.

The reduction in price of this metal has been most disappointing to the trade generally; its statistical position has improved month by month for the past year almost without intermission, at the same time the price has hardly ceased to recede, till we are now 17½ per ton cheaper than 12 months since. The only cause that seems to be apparent for this change is the entire absence of speculation in the article. The trade throughout 1873 was exceedingly good, but in the first quarter of the present year imports have increased and exports decreased, but not to an extent to warrant the present estimate of the value of copper. The West Coast charters for the months of January and February are 8100 tons, an increase of 2000 tons over the corresponding period of 1873. The shipments for the month of January have been 3602 tons, against 3516 tons in 1873.

The imports of copper into England for the first two months of the following years were—1870, 6280 tons; 1871, 11,345 tons; 1872, 15,312 tons; 1873, 10,404 tons; and 1874, 13,287 tons. The exports for the same periods were—1870, 9451 tons; 1871, 3768 tons; 1872, 5055 tons; 1873, 8424 tons; and 1874, 7977 tons.

The position from April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874, was as follows:—

		Price.	Stock on hand.	Stock, including afloat
			and chartered.	
1873—April 1	£ 92 0 0	.....Tons	30,396	.....Tons 39,375
May 1	88 0 0	.....Tons	29,908	.....Tons 39,024
June 1	84 0 0	.....Tons	30,912	.....Tons 38,984
July 1	80 0 0	.....Tons	30,634	.....Tons 39,866
August 1	81 0 0	.....Tons	31,607	.....Tons 39,279
September 1	84 0 0	.....Tons	29,983	.....Tons 37,321
October 1	82 0 0	.....Tons	28,637	.....Tons 35,405
November 1	83 0 0	.....Tons	28,645	.....Tons 34,637
December 1	83 0 0	.....Tons	29,141	.....Tons 35,526
1874—January 1	84 0 0	.....Tons	28,592	.....Tons 35,863
February 1	82 0 0	.....Tons	29,682	.....Tons 36,606
March 1	78 0 0	.....Tons	29,643	.....Tons 35,293
April 1	75 0 0	.....Tons	29,500	.....Tons 36,908

And the comparative positions at the same date of the past four years with the present are as follow:—

		Price.	Stock on hand.	Stock, including afloat
			and chartered.	
1870—April 1	£ 66 0 0	.....Tons	28,862	.....Tons 44,700
1871—April 1	64 0 0	.....Tons	34,680	.....Tons 45,177
1872—April 1	97 0 0	.....Tons	19,507	.....Tons 39,987
1873—April 1	92 0 0	.....Tons	30,396	.....Tons 39,375
1874—April 1	75 0 0	.....Tons	29,500	.....Tons 36,908

And the comparative positions at the same date of the past four years with the present are as follow:—

has materially affected this article, and the price of bars has gradually fallen to 74*l.* 10*s.*, and one or two small parcels were reported at 74*l.* As we write, however, a rather better demand has sprung up, and 75*l.* has been paid for nearly 300 tons. Yesterday, a cargo consisting of 430 tons regulus and 90 tons rich ore at Swansea, was done at 15*s.*, with 67 tons of inferior ores at 1*s.*

April 10. GRENFELL AND RICHARDS.

Leadenhall-street, London, April 8. HENRY ROGERS, SONS, AND CO.

Since our last monthly circular the general depression in business has materially affected this article, and the price of bars has gradually fallen to 74½ 10s., and one or two small parcels were reported at 74½. As we write, however, a rather better demand has sprung up, and 75½ has been paid for nearly 300 tons. Yesterday, a cargo consisting of 430 tons regulus and 90 tons rich ore at Swansea, was done at 15s., with 67 tons of inferior ores at 14s.

April 10. GRENELL AND RICHARDS.

THE TIN TRADE.

Prices have again fallen from 8s. to 9s. per cwt. during the month Straits which were quoted at 98s. on March 1, soon declined to 94s., and after a short interval of steadiness, pending the Dutch sale of the 25th, prices again drooped to 91s., and ultimately became most irregular, with sales down to 87s. 6d. and 86s. May delivery. Sales of Australian ingot at from 95s. down to 87s. cash, and to arrive. The shipments now principally take the form of ingot and slab, the ores being smelted down on the other side. In English the smelters have met the market pretty freely, and the closing price is 90s. for common ingot. The accumulation of stock in Penang is reported as considerable, and with the Australian supplies to counterbalance any deficiency in Cornish production, it is very difficult to decide whether the severe decline will be arrested, or continue still further. The stock of foreign tin in London and Holland, on April 1, is thus estimated:—

Foreign tin in London		1874.	1873.	1872.
Banco tin in Holland	Tons	1977	796	2220
Ditto (in Company's hands)		777	367	381
Billiton tin in Holland		3035	3805	1826
Total		767	157	160
Quantity of tin afloat for Europe		6556	5125	4587
		1950	2450	1600

VIVIAN, YOUNGER, AND BOND.

Meetings of Public Companies.

MOUNT DALBY (ISLE OF MAN) MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester.—Mr. PHILIP GRANT in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he might state, for the information of the shareholders, what had been done since the last meeting, held a month ago. At that meeting he had explained the position of the mine, which was not a very hopeful one at that period, beyond the mere fact—and a fact that they must never lose sight of—that from all the information they could get the mine itself was one of the most valuable sets on the island. That had been confirmed since their last meeting by men of experience, and the only thing they would have to contend with would be how to work it. By an arrangement with the vendor the mine was out of debt legally; they owed nothing, and had still a little money in hand, but some legal points had been raised which might go against the shareholders or the company. On that, however, he had no doubt whatever, for he believed that the agreement which had been signed by himself on behalf of the company was a good one, and he believed in it from the fact that it had been examined by two very eminent lawyers, both of whom said the company was free from any obligation whatever. The directors had had under consideration since the last meeting the desirability of obtaining a lease upon reasonable and equitable terms. They had discussed the matter over and over again; letters had been written to Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and answers had been returned, in which the Commissioners fully sympathised with the company, and they offered to grant a lease to three respectable gentlemen, whose names had been sent, on what they called easy terms, but the directors thought the terms were not easy enough. In addition to that, he had when in London taken upon himself to see the Woods and Forests Commissioners, and they had listened very attentively to the case which he laid before them. Over and over again they expressed their sympathy with the shareholders in having spent so much money in developing the mine without up to the present any possible result, and added that the terms of the lease would be made as easy as possible, but the first step to anything like an arrangement must be the payment of 728s. 6s. for the lease. Now, the company was not in a position to do that, and they were prohibited by Schedule A of the Act under which they were formed from either borrowing or issuing debentures

essally an extension, for they had not one yard more than before; the set had simply been bodily removed, so as to cover the land they were now working.

The CHAIRMAN: In point of fact, the number of acres which has been given on one side of our territory has been taken off on the other.

Mr. ARMSTRONG repeated that it would be very important to extend to the eastward of their boundary, for he understood that there were some valuable cross-outs in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very glad these matters had been mentioned, and he might add that the directors proposed before they asked the shareholders for further funds to get the opinion of competent and practical mining engineers and geologists with regard to the mine, and by their report the directors would be guided.

Mr. EXTWISTLE: Has the question been asked when the amount of the lease has to be paid?

The CHAIRMAN said that originally they had been given a month, but he believed that if a substantial deposit were paid in a reasonable time they would have up to Oct. 10 next.

After some further discussion, chiefly with reference to the powers of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the Treasury Board with regard to the annulling of leases, the proceedings terminated, with the understanding that as soon as the directors had arranged their programme a further meeting of the shareholders should be called, and the matter fully discussed.

WEST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, Mr. RIPLEY in the chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and then said that he supposed all the shareholders understood the nature of the letter which had been addressed to them. It was to give them some idea of their motives in acting as proposed. He had received letters from so many shareholders requesting him to inform them when their liability would cease that he had brought the matter before the committee, and the committee had thereupon instructed him to call the present meeting.

The first proposition to be submitted was—"That, with a view to reconstruct the West Great Work Mining Company with limited liability, and cease to work under the Cost Book System, that the company be wound-up voluntarily."

Mr. H. GOULD SHARP moved the resolution to that effect, which, on being seconded by Mr. J. J. BRIGGS, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of a SHAREHOLDER, seconded by Capt. JOHNSTONE, Mr. Granville Sharp was appointed liquidator.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP said the next thing which he (as liquidator) would have to do would be to sell the estate and effects of the old company to the West Great Work Mining Company (Limited), with 15,000 shares of 1s. each, for 7701s., in 10,268 shares in the new limited liability company, which would be credited on the capital and books of the company as having 15s. paid on each share.

Mr. LITTLE asked if the secretary had satisfied himself whether this course could be legally adopted?

Mr. G. SHARP, in reply, said that good advice had been taken on the subject, and it had been found that such a course could be adopted after the liquidation had taken place.

Mr. H. GOULD SHARP then moved the resolution, which was seconded by the CHAIRMAN. This resolution also was unanimously agreed to.

Capt. JOHNSTONE proposed the following resolution:—"That the said proposed new company upon its formation do pay off the debts and liabilities of the West Great Work Mining Company, including the cost of the liquidation thereof, the same to be paid from the moneys to be derived from the remaining 6s. per share upon such 10,268 shares, or from the issue of the 4732 shares forming the balance of the proposed new company's share capital."—Mr. LITTLE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether the mine would pay at the present price of tin? Mr. G. SHARP replied that the mine being a shallow one, and easily worked, a rich lode could be worked at a profit even at the present low price of tin. In future they would have the advantage of working with steam.

The following letter from Capt. R. d. dated April 7, was then read:—"Since writing you last week the lode in the flat-roof shaft has improved, now fully 3 ft. wide, and is worth 15s. per fathom. I consider this highly important—going down in such a strong matterly lode—and I may say every foot-sunk adds considerably to the value of the property. It not only produces tin in paying quantities, but points to the downward lead of a large deposit of tin, such as have been found in most of the largest mines around. We are pushing on the shaft with a full pair of men (and I have never seen men work better). The engine house is up, and the stamp frames are being prepared, so as to get everything in course of working with as little delay as possible."

The SECRETARY stated that the advantage to this company in working by steam instead of by water was that, in addition to paying a yearly rental of 50s. for the use of the stream of water, all the tinstuff had to be carried 1 mile to the water-stamps. The cartage, therefore, was a heavy item, in addition to which they had to keep the roadway in repair. As soon as the steam-stamps which are being erected on the "line, and in close proximity to the flat-roof shaft sunk on the Trescow Moor-lode, alluded to in Capt. R. d.'s letter, are at work all the costs mentioned will cease, and we shall have the advantage of drawing the tinstuff from the shaft by the same engine as will work the stamps. There will be the cost of fuel, but he had carefully compared matters, and considered the alteration would be advantageous. (Heur, heur.)

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman the proceedings closed.

The number of shares represented was:—Shareholders present, 1523; per proxy, 2352; total, 3875, out of 5134.

The special meeting to confirm the above resolutions is to take place on the 22nd inst., at the offices of the company.

ISLAY LEAD-MINING COMPANY.

At the third half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at the company's offices, Cornhill, on Thursday, Mr. WALTER S. MAPPIN in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The captain's report, together with that of the directors and the balance-sheet, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there had been some delay in calling the meeting in order that the shareholders might be made thoroughly conversant with the prospects of both the old and the new mine, as from recent advices from the captain the shareholders were led to believe that some valuable discoveries were about to be made, and he was glad to say that to some extent their expectations had been realised. In the 35 fm. level north, on north and south vein, the lode had become profitable which had been hitherto dead work, and the north mine had been unwatered, and it had been found that at only 5 fms. from surface two lodes had been driven on for 30 fms. in extent, the backs of which had been taken away for 15 fms. in length. The captain was of opinion that the main lode had not yet been cut, and further said the present shaft was not sunk on the course of the lode, but by the side of the lode, and it was intended to sink the shaft perpendicular and then drive across some few fathoms, and thus intersect the main lode where larger deposits of lead were looked for. There was some very good lead to be broken even now at so shallow a depth, and it is believed that, by sinking to the 15 fm. level and then cross-cutting, some very large reserves will be opened up which will considerably enhance the value of the property. The prospects of the 45 fm. level still continued unsettled, but, although there was only a vein of ore running through it at present, the captain was as confident as ever that he must reach valuable ground before long—such indications as were there never having failed. There had been great delay consequent on the want of miners, and the company were only able to sell one parcel of 20 tons to the end of the year, but since then the sales had been 20 tons per month. The directors had for their satisfaction taken an independent report upon the mines and the system pursued by the captain, and they were glad to learn from it that the captain's mode of working had been endorsed except so far as that the reserves were being taken away too quickly to keep pace with the demand now being prosecuted. They had that morning received from the captain the usual weekly report, and he would leave it to the meeting as to whether it should be read or not.—The meeting having expressed a wish to hear it, the Chairman read as follows:—

March 30.—Since my report for the meeting I have been urging on all points with the greatest vigour. The 35 fm. level north has been rather disordered since my report of the 12th, but is improving, and a splendid branch of lead is just now appearing in the bottom part of the end. The 45 north has been resumed, as recommended, and although we have only been driving nine or ten days the end has considerably improved, and is producing some saving work for the washings; the end is now more valuable than it has been since the old company passed the east and west vein, and a further improvement is confidently expected. This is a point of great promise, being the bottom of mine, and having a long tract of ore ground in advance. The stopes continue as last reported. The 45 west has undergone no change since last report. The ground is still hard, but the lode is very large and kindly, producing stones of ore, but as yet of no value. I am, however, still sanguine as to the ultimate results that will accrue from extending this end west, as the indications we have of riches I have never known to deceive. The stope on this vein are of the same value as last reported. The necessary preparations to commence sinking the shaft will be so far complete that we intend starting to do so to-morrow. As I advised you in last letter, I am now prepared to substantiate that the main lode has never been seen in this shaft; the shaft has been sunk at the junction of a caunter and east and west lode, but neither of them is the vein that the old level was driven on by the ancients about 70 fms. east of this shaft, and I find on a careful survey that the main lode is 10 fm. south of the present bottom of the shaft, and consequently I intend sinking the shaft perpendicular, and then cross cut to the vein, which will only be about 5 fms. off, and as the caunter is underlying in an opposite direction, a 20 fm. level (or perhaps less) will meet the junction of the two lodes, where I have not the least doubt sufficient lead will be discovered to satisfy all concerned. This has altogether put a different appearance on the north mine, and has increased its worth in my estimation fourfold. Machinery working well; 40 tons of coal in store.—H. B. VERCOE.

The CHAIRMAN then went on to say that the mines showed everything that could be wished for as to the prospects of being able shortly to earn dividends. As the present sales were being devoted to dead work, he would suggest that the shareholders should take up the balance of the unissued shares in payments extending over a period of eight months; the board would then be able to close capital account, and show the sales under their proper heading, profit and loss account. He concluded by saying the directors had every confidence in the undertaking—quite as much so as ever—and he moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet, intimating that he would be glad to answer any questions the shareholders desired.

The adoption of the report and balance-sheet having been seconded by Mr. J. H. GREEN (director), it was received and adopted.

A conversation, originated by Mr. J. R. Adams, wishing Mr. H. Duncan to be elected in the place of Mr. O. D'Alton, who had resigned, having been ruled by the company's solicitor as being irregular, was not proceeded with.

Mr. W. S. Mappin was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Lovelock and H. W. S. Whiffin were re-elected auditors of the company, and a fee of ten guineas to be paid to them for their services in auditing the accounts the past year.

After a general discussion relative to the closing of capital account, it was moved by Mr. H. DUNCAN, seconded by Mr. CLERE TALBOT, and resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable that the unissued shares be offered

to the shareholders, with a view of completing the development of the mines and closing the capital account."

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Michael's House, yesterday, Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the preceding one, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN read letters from shareholders, the first proposing to restrict operations, and make a call to pay off the liabilities; the second stating that he trusted the shareholders would see the folly of continuing the working of the mine; and the third, from the holder of 100 shares, stating that he was unable to continue—the last was not accepted as a formal relinquishment. The accounts were not so bad as he (the Chairman) anticipated, and showed a debit balance of 478s. 9s. 2d., and a loss on the three months' working of 613s. He stated that since the last meeting Mr. Landau had visited the mine, and, after the reports and accounts had been adopted, he would request him to make a statement to the shareholders.

The reception and adoption of the reports and accounts having been agreed to, Mr. LANDAU said that the meeting had been hastened in order for the shareholders' opinion to be taken. When he went to the mine he found that they were paying 27s. 6d. per ton for coal of the worst quality, but as they were much in debt with Messrs. Vivian they were unable, under present circumstances, to purchase elsewhere. He thought that by making a call of 1s. per share they would be able to pay off nearly all their bills, and go on satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN explained that they were 1200s. in debt, and that the 1s. call, which would produce at most but 600s., would not be in for some time. As to the coal, it was much the same as obtained throughout Cornwall. Prices were now lower, and the quality somewhat better, but while the prices were very high it was extremely difficult to get good coal anywhere. If they took the business from Messrs. Vivian they would, of course, press for immediate payment of the amount due to them.

Mr. LANDAU said 1013s. was due to Messrs. Vivian, and would have to be paid if they made a change. The fact was that the small coal laid on the quay and got much wetted before it was sent to the mine. As they had to pay quarry dues he had requested Capt. Gifford to find quarry room for themselves, and would then suggest that the secretary should obtain tenders for (say) 100 tons of coal at the time. In the present position of the market he did not think it desirable to buy large quantities. They had decided for the present to let the water up to the 77 fm. level, as it was no use in the present state of mining to pay heavy expenses for keeping the deeper portion of the mine drained. At present the western works were so suspended. The loss for the last three months had been 613s., but he did not think it would be more than 50s. per month for the future.

The CHAIRMAN explained that as 900s. would be required for labour cost before the next meeting, and there was 580s. bills payable, whilst assuming the 1s. call paid in full, their available funds would be but 1513s.; it was apparent that the call would only carry them on to the next meeting, and leave the 120s. due to merchants. To work the mine as Mr. Landau desired would require a much larger call. They had kept 1500s. working capital in hand until they were induced to spend 2000s. for tin-dressing machinery, which had given them no results.

A call of 1s. per share was agreed to, and Capt. Gifford was authorised to take Cuthill pay at 27s. 10s. per annum. The proceedings terminating with cordial votes of thanks to Mr. Landau and the Chairman.

WHEEL UNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Tuesday.—Mr. WALTER PIKE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the adventurers would have seen from the statement of accounts for the three months that though they had received such a very low price for their tin, the balance against the mine was only about 300s. During the three months 76 tons of tin had been sold for 4600s., but if the same amount had been sold six months before the result of the sale would have been very different.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked how much per ton the tin sold for?—The CHAIRMAN said it had fallen from 76s. per ton to 50s. per ton. From this fact they would see that the fall in the price of tin was of the utmost importance to them. They could not raise tin at the present price to pay the costs.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked what had been done to the engine-shaft which is being sunk?—The CHAIRMAN said a good deal of work had been done there. They were sinking below the 80, and rising above the 50.

Mr. MASKELYNE wanted to know how long it would be before it was completed?—The CHAIRMAN replied that he was afraid it would be quite twelve months before it could be thoroughly completed. A great saving had been made by not working the engine, which would have represented a very heavy cost.

Mr. COLLINS asked how Wheel Uny was situated as to drainage with regard to the other mines in the neighbourhood?—The CHAIRMAN said the other mines in the neighbourhood were still working, and one was paying well, but the Wheel Uny was an isolated mine, and it would not make very much difference to them if the other mines stopped work. Their future now depended entirely on the price of tin, and in that they could not hope for the best. There could be no doubt that at the present time tin was being sent from Australia at a loss, and he did not believe this state of things would last long, for the present rate of the Australian finances was very low.

Mr. COLLINS presumed the cost price of tin had been about 60s. per ton. The CHAIRMAN said that would be about the cost in round numbers; 60s. would quite pay the costs, but in future the costs would be reduced. All speculative or dead work had been stopped.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked if they would work a lode if it paid 8s. per fathom?—The CHAIRMAN replied that they would if it could be worked for 5s. per fathom. It would then pay for raising. The ore was easy for working, and easily stamped.

Mr. MASKELYNE enquired how they were off for stamps?—The CHAIRMAN said the stamps were now in very good order, and quite equal to the requirements of the mine. If tin was now at 80s. or 90s. per ton there would be a great deal of work to do that the present price would not pay for working, or even for looking at.

Mr. COLLINS asked if a balance had not been carried to the credit account at the last meeting?—The CHAIRMAN replied that over 200s. had been carried forward; this had been lost, which made the total loss 500s.

Mr. MASKELYNE asked what the committee proposed should be done?—The CHAIRMAN replied that they would make a call at the present meeting, but it would be better to dispose of the accounts before the meeting first.

Mr. MASKELYNE then proposed that the accounts should be passed and allowed.

Mr. COLLINS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY said by bringing up the four months' cost, and including that in the accounts this time, the accounts would show a debit balance of 1151s. The matter had been very carefully and thoroughly considered by the committee, and it had been decided that the best course would be to make a call of 4s. per share, which would give them about 1024s., subject, of course, to the discount which would be allowed on the amount which would bring them up to Jan. 1.

Mr. COLLINS thought they could not do better than adopt this recommendation, for it was evident that 1000s. was urgently wanted.

Mr. BRACKETT then proposed that a call of 4s. per share be made on all shares.

Mr. COLLINS seconded the motion, and it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. MASKELYNE, seconded by Mr. BRACKETT, the committee of management were re-elected, and the meeting then ended.

BALMUNHEAR MINE.—At a special meeting of adventurers, held at the house of Mr. Willmore, Falmouth, Mr. Pollard presiding, it was resolved—"That the call made on 11th inst. be payable on May 11, July 11, September 11, and November 11," and "That a committee be appointed to take possession of the property, assets, and books of the mine; to advertise for and get all claims of creditors, and discharge the same; to offer the mine as a going concern, subject to a reserved bid to be fixed by them; to sell the materials in the event of no sale being effected, first offering them to the lords if required, and to do all acts that may be necessary to finally wind up the concern, the committee being empowered to retain the professional assistance of Messrs. Tilly and Co., and to get such other assistance as may be necessary;" 88 relinquished shares were ordered to be placed to the relinquished shares account.

FURZE HILL.—A meeting of shareholders was held at Plymouth, on Wednesday, Mr. H. B. Kembe, one of the directors, presiding. The accounts showed a balance due to merchants amounting to 723s., and an asset of 650s. un-called on new issue of shares. The costs for the 12 months, inclusive of everything, amounted to 3533s., and the sales of tin for the same period to 1699s. After some discussion the accounts were passed. Messrs. E. Bettel and J. F. Penrose, retiring directors, were re-elected. Mr. T. W. Greenfield was re-elected auditor. The directors stated that since the last meeting the erection of 13 sheds of stamps has been completed, also a new round baffle and two slime pits have been added to the dressing floors. They have directed that the future costs be reduced as low as possible by only working those points which are productive, and they hope that the future returns will enable the monthly costs to be met. There are now 10 tons of tin on the dressing floors preparing for market. The funds arising from the first issue of shares not proving sufficient to develop the resources of the mine, the directors were obliged on July 1st last to recommend a further issue of shares to be allotted *pro rata* amongst the number then on the register. This appeal was feebly responded to, and only 2000 of the new shares were subscribed for. The continued fall in the standards for tin has so reduced the value of the returns that the mine, which at anything like the old prices would have been making a handsome profit, is now making a small monthly loss. Under these circumstances the directors decided, after mature deliberation, on making the present meeting an extraordinary one, in order that they might confer with the general body of shareholders as to the desirability of raising a sum of money by way of mortgage on the machinery. The directors believed that favourable change in the tin market would soon enable them to pay off the sum thus borrowed, and relieve the property from debt. The extraordinary meeting was afterwards held, when it was resolved to borrow 600s. on the plans and leases. Capt. Deidage was present, and his report on all the various operations read and carefully considered. He promised to make the mine pay the costs during the next three months. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

EAST SETON.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, the purser, Mr. T. Pryor, in the chair. The accounts showed a loss on the four months' working, 2070s.; and total debit balance, 2330s. The agents reported that in the 70 east lode was 5 ft. wide, and had stones of ore in it. A stope in the back of the 70 was yielding 4 tons per fathom, and another stope 1 ton per fathom. The other points were of no importance.—Capt. Vivian remarked that the copper ore was of very low quality, and was not of sufficient value to pay the cost of raising. The cost of working the engine was also heavy, and amounted to 150s. per month.—Mr. Michell considered that the part of the mine now being worked was a failure, as the bottom level had not opened up so well as they were led to expect from the level above. It was resolved to make a call of 8s. per share, and the meeting was then made special "To consider the propriety of continuing the mine or otherwise." A very long discussion took place respecting the prospects of

the mine, many shareholders being of opinion that the eastern ground was a very desirable speculation, and might be worked independently of water from any of the neighbouring mines. It was, however, resolved, "That the operations of the mine be suspended, and that the spare materials be sold, and 'That the agreement for the hire of the Henrietta plant made between Messrs. Pryor and Michell and the East Seton Company be and is at an end, the East Seton Company to pay the rent to the end of May next.' It is the intention of the shareholders not to incur any further liability for some little time, but to wait until the prices of materials are reduced and an improvement in the metal market takes place, when operations in the eastern part of the mine will be recommenced under the gossan there seen and considered to be of importance.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The foreign copper markets have generally remained quiet. At Paris, Chilean in bars, delivered at Havre, has made 81s.; ditto in bars at Paris, 81s.; ditto in ingots, 87s. per ton. English tough cake has also brought 87s.; and Corocoro minerals 82s. per ton. At Havre the quotation for Chilean in bars has been 80s. to 84s. per ton. Spanish copper has realised 82s. per ton at Marseilles. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has been quoted at 50 fls. to 52 fls., and Russian Crown at 51 fls. The result of the last sale of tin held by the Dutch Society of Commerce has had the effect of reducing quotations, and the prices paid at that sale have been scarcely sustained. Banca has fallen from 55½ fls. to 53 fls., and Billiton from 53½ fls. to 51 fls. At the reduced prices, however, there have been some important transactions, as well on account of speculators as to meet the requirements of consumption. At Paris, Banca delivered at Havre or Paris, has made 99s. per ton; Straits, delivered at Havre or Paris, 97s.; and English, delivered at Havre or Rouen, 96s. per ton. The lead and zinc markets have been heavy, and prices have been, to some extent nominal. French lead, delivered at Paris, has brought 21s. 8s. per ton; Spanish ditto, delivered at Havre, 22s. per ton; English, delivered at Havre, 21s. 4s.; and English and German, delivered at Paris, 21s. 12s. per ton. Rolled Vieille Montagne zinc has brought 34s. per ton in Belgium.

A letter from Essen (Prussia) states that an adjudication was about to take place for the supply of coal for the Rhenish Railway. It was expected that Belgian firms would present themselves on this occasion, in competition with German coalowners; but, at any rate, it was considered that the adjudication would have the advantage of fixing prices, so that it would be possible to conclude future transactions more readily. The depôts of Ruhrort and Duisburg are stated to be full to overflowing, notwithstanding a reduction in the production of Ruhr coal. Pig has not fared better than merchant iron in the Essen district; it is only rails, and especially Bessemer steel rails, which have sold at all readily.

The course of the French coal trade remains very much the same, the few contracts which have been concluded not having modified the general situation, which may be summed up in three words—decision, confusion, and depression. At the Paris stations scarcely any coal has come to hand of late, the depôts being full, while they will, probably, not be emptied without important sacrifices. There is an impression in Paris, accordingly, that the fall in prices has not yet attained its ultimate development. In the Nord, and in the Pas-de-Calais, on the contrary, less gloomy views prevail, and attempts are being made, in consequence, to maintain prices. Unfortunately for French coalowners, the sugar works have given out comparatively few orders, while no sensible improvement has been established in metallurgical industry, so that the indecision of purchasers weighs heavily on markets already considerably weakened. If, then, the fall in quotations which has prevailed of late has not made further progress, it has, at any rate, become consolidated and strengthened. The Haute-Loire Collieries Company is paying a dividend of 2s. per share for 1873.

The state of the French iron trade has, unfortunately, not changed for the better; nevertheless, the few small transactions which are concluded from day to day indicate a certain firmness in prices. The fall in quotations appears to be checked, and in the Haute-Marne merchants' iron has been quoted at 9s. 4s. and heavy plates at 12s. 16s. per ton. Refining pig has been dealt in at 3s. and casting at 5s. per ton. In the Nord prices have been about the same; as has been the case elsewhere, rails and plates have been the best supported. The Paris market has been very restricted, and transactions have been almost nil; merchants' iron has brought 10s. per ton at Paris, and special descriptions of iron 11s. 12s. per ton. Irrespective of foreign orders, there are hopes that works which have been recently decreed by the French National Assembly will prove of considerable assistance to the French iron trade. Thus, the execution of 550 miles of new railway will absorb 70,000 tons of rails, 800,000s. worth of rolling stock, and 1,200,000s. worth of works of art. All this work will, it is stated, be given out exclusively to French establishments. Extensions and improvements of the fortifications of Paris are also expected to consume considerable quantities of iron. The Northern and Eastern of France Mines and Ironworks Company, which was not able recently to effect a proposed fusion with the Acoz Forges Company, has decided to employ its disposable capital in the construction of an extensive rail-rolling mill, which will be established at Valenciennes or Maubeuge.

A slight revival was noticed last week in the Belgian iron trade; it may be said to have been maintained without having become more decided. If the future appears less sombre, the present, it must be said, is far from being in a satisfactory state. Rails have been pretty well maintained at from 9s. 12s. to 10s. per ton. The demand for plates is also passably good; the rolling-mills are not without work, and many of them are beginning to repair their tools and to put all in order, like people who, calculating on an early revival in affairs, wish to be ready to profit vigorously from it. Pig has continued neglected, notwithstanding the low price of 3s. 12s. to 3s. 14s. 6d. per ton current for refining, and 4s. 16s. to 5s. 4s. per ton for casting. The competition of the Luxembourg has made itself felt. At Liège, nevertheless, the demand for pig has presented some slight improvement; the orders which have arrived have certainly been of no great importance, but they have been sufficient to induce the proprietors of some blast-furnaces to re-light them. In the Luxembourg metallurgical industry exhibits considerable depression.

The aspect of the Belgian coal trade has remained the same as it was a week or a fortnight since. Many small contracts have been concluded to meet the requirements of current daily consumption, but there have been few large transactions. Purchasers do not wish to enter into too many engagements as regards the future, while producers, on the contrary, show a disposition to make large sacrifices in order to dispose of part of their production, and especially to run off stocks which begin to be burdensome to them. The coal trade of Belgium may be said to present, upon the whole, a continued indecision; this is shown by the want of agreement which characterises the trade reports of the special journals, some of which say white, while others say black, while most of them give their utterances a grey, or doubtfully neutral tint. The market passes from one week to another from excessive confidence to excessive distrust, and it is very difficult to obtain a correct stand-point between these two extremes. At Liège the discouragement is all the greater, because metallurgy does not revive, and the demand for coke has exhibited depression. It is in the Liège basin accordingly that coalowners show themselves disposed to make the most serious concessions. At Charleroi the sugarworks are making, it appears, important purchases, but the exportation to France has greatly slackened, and the demand for the brickyards, upon which some reliance had been placed, has thus far been disappointing. There have also been low competitive offers from the basins of the North of France. Stocks have not diminished, as the deliveries have only very slightly exceeded the daily production; the hopes entertained as to an early revival in affairs appear to be, upon the whole, but slightly justified. Prices at Charleroi have thus far remained unchanged. At Mons stocks are accumulating, prices are very variable, and it is impossible to fix them. The Levant d'Elouges Coal Company will pay a dividend of 3s. per share April 15.

NEW ZEALAND.—The yield of gold is steadily upon the increase. The returns for the last two years stand thus:—Gold exported, 1872, 1,731,201s.; 1873, 1,970,141s. This increase is the more gratifying because the search is now conducted with more science, and with more steadiness and honesty, than heretofore.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—The next meeting of members will be held on Monday, in the society's hall, Westminster Chambers, when a paper will be read on 'The Ventilation of Coal Mines,' by Mr. George G. Andr.

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, April 8: The Intermediate Level: This stope is worth 8s. per cubic fathom for lead. No. 2 Adit: In rising above this level we have made good progress, and have this day communicated the rise with No. 4 stope by a small hole, but we have left to clear and timber in a make it secure before we can get to work on this stope, which will take us about a fortnight from this time, when I expect we shall commence to break lead from this stope.

BAMFFYDE.—S. Mitchell, April 7: Our copper works since my last report are much improved. The lode at the 112, driving west, is now producing 2 tons of rich grey copper ore per fathom, and the lode indicates a lasting appearance; the water is freely issuing from the end, thus evidencing there is a large and porous lode before us. The 102, driving west of No. 4 shaft, is looking much the same as when last reported. The back stope at the 102 are looking very well; we have taken down the horse of kila which stood between the lodes, and I am pleased to say that the south lode is looking extraordinarily well, and so far as it is laid open it will turn out on the average 3 tons of rich grey copper ore per fathom. We are getting near the lode in the 70 cross-cut, east of No. 4 shaft, and we are already meeting with a large quantity of water issuing from this lode; and looking at the general characteristics of the same, I have no doubt shortly that I shall be enabled to report on something by way of discovery of great importance. Operations at the 40, east of the engine-shaft, are progressing favourably; we have already met with manganese iron, which is usually the forerunner of grey ore, and I should not be surprised at any moment of my being in a position to report of a most valuable discovery. Our prospects for iron at Stowford continue as good as ever for its production; we are now opening upon three parts of the lode, and they will yield respectively 35 tons of iron ore per fathom. The new south lode at Colborne will produce 25 tons of iron ore per fathom. All the other points of operation are yielding about their usual quantities of ore, and suffice it to say the mine is looking splendid throughout.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, Joseph Mitchell, April 8: We have passed through the south part of the main lode, 20 in. wide, at the 67 in cross-cutting north, and find the ground in the furthest point of a very congenial description, and showing indications of being near where we anticipate opening upon a valuable discovery of ore, judging from its improved character in and from the levels above.

BELSTONE.—J. Neill, April 4: A shaft: The stratum is easier for working, and had it not been for the excessive influx of water better progress would be made. At the end of the ensuing four weeks the shaft will be down to the required depth for fixing a 31-in. plunger-lift, and to take out plat, fix skip road, &c., at the 71 preparatory to sinking another 10-in. lift, or to the 81, at which point it is intended to cross cut to the main and north lodes, the issue of which is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as it is the general opinion of those who have visited the mine that depth only is required to open out a valuable property here. I may also say that when the lift is fixed at the 71 we shall be able to take up a great deal of the water which we have at present to contend with in sinking and convey into the cistern, and for some time shall not have so far to haul the stuff by windlass, therefore unless the stratum becomes harder better progress will be made in sinking; it is being forced on with all speed, so as to reach the lodes at the 81 in the least possible time. The two stopes—one in the back of Intermediate and the other at the 30—are both a little improved, producing good nests of black and yellow copper, with very congenial ground about it.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barker, April 8: We have completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 175, solely same over, and commenced driving east and west on the lode, which is fully 6 ft. wide, and looking kindly for the production of lead and blende. The lode in the 165 driving east is improving both for mineral and progress; it is producing good lumps of lead and getting better as we advance. The only other change we have to notice is in a pitch on the Whitestone lode, in the bottom of the 163 west, where we have recently cut into a splendid bunch of lead 2 ft. wide, and worth 6 tons per fathom. This looks well for the 175.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Davis, April 7: Settings for April—No. 2 Shaft: Two men to extend Humphrey's cross-cut, south of the 52, towards the south lode, at 180s. per fathom; it was extended 6 ft. last month, and its length is now 9½ fms. Four men to extend Lloyd's cross-cut, south of the 52, towards the middle lode, at 170s. per fathom; it was driven 2 fms. 3½ ft. last month, and its length is now 10 fms. There is a change in the ground here, and it produces branches of carbonate of lime, with small ribs of lead ore, and I expect to cut the lode after a few feet more driving. No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: Four men to drive the 73 east, at 165s. per fathom; it was driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 8 in. last month, and its length is now 22½ fms. east from the shaft; the lode produces about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and is looking kindly for further improvement. Two men to drive east of Balcombe's cross-cut from the 84, on the middle lode, at 170s. per fathom; it was driven 6 ft. last month, and its length is now 7 fms.; the lode is very promising, carrying lead ore. Four men to stope over the 73, west of Jones's winze, at 75s. per cubic fm.; the lode yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. Four men to strip down a portion of the lode over the 34 west, which yields 15 cwt. of ore per fathom, at 38s. per cubic fathom. I have not set the stopes over the 36, as we are preparing to put in a still there. The lode here continues to produce 1½ ton per fathom.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Spargo, March 8: I am glad to say that the mine is again clear of water, and sinking to the 42 going forward as fast as possible; the shaft is now below the 32 between 2 and 3 fathoms, the lode in bottom of same shows signs of a speedy change. The 32 east has somewhat improved since last reported, and, from indications, I think we are close on another cross branch, and when reached I expect a further improvement. I have let the driving of this level at per fathom, 50s., driven during the past month 1 fathom 5 ft. 2 in. The lode in the 32 west is of the most promising character; this level is suspended for the present until the stuff is cleared away, which will be done immediately the shaftmen put in pent house, and which is intended being done early in ensuing week. I have let the stoping of the south part of the lode to carry the two branches in width, at per cubic fathom 40s. I have also set a stope, east of Morgan's stope in the 22 east, on the north part of the lode, at per fathom 37s. 6d. The wheelers, fillers, and haulers have refused to take contract, and also declined to work at a reduction on day work. The different points will yield a little lead, but not as much as hitherto, but expect a speedy change.

BURROW AND BUCKTON.—John Christopher, James Mayne (3½ Agnes), April 8: The lode in the 62 west is looking better. The width is now 3½ ft., and the underlie is changed to about 20 in. per fathom. We are looking daily for the shoot of ore dipping east from Wheat Rutson. The lode in the back of the 50 west is just as last reported, and continues to yield good stones of lead. The lode has improved in size at the 29, east of Tonkins, being now 3½ ft. wide, and about 1½ ft. good saving work for blende, with occasional stones of lead. The 20 fathom level west continues crushed, and full of stuff, but the clearing is being effected as fast as possible.

BWALDREAN CONSOLS.—R. Northey, April 3: The lode in the 65 fm. level, east of Wynne's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with no particular change in appearance, compared with the 55. We expect to have to drive about 5 fms. to get under the second or eastern bunch of ore gone down in the above level, where there is a very fine and productive lode, of very great promise for the 65. There is no change in the value of the stope in the 65 since my last report. The lode in the winze sinking below the 55 is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom for length of winze. The lode in the 55, west of Wynne's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and is worth 20 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and is looking very healthy. We have increased the number of hands at this point, and also at the 65 east, and we ought to be sinking Wynne's shaft, and also driving the 65 west, to get under the bunch of ore now opening up at the 55. The 65 is already extended 8 fms. towards that point, leaving from 15 to 20 fms. further to drive. We have 20 tons of lead ore in the storehouse at Aberystwith. I have nothing further to report; the mine is looking very encouraging.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, April 8: In the 70 east end we are carrying about 6 ft. of the lode, which is yielding saving work. The stope in the back of the 70 west level is not looking so well, worth 7s. per fathom. The 70 west end and also the 60 west end are poor. In the 30 south cross-cut we are making fair progress, and from the appearance of the rock I think that we are nearing the lode. The stope in the back of the 30 east level is looking well, worth for blende 9s. per fathom. No other change worthy of any notice.

CARGOLLE.—John Grose, April 8: About 20 fms. to the east of Bowyer's shaft we put out a cross cut from the north towards the south lode to cut through and prove the horse, which is 7 fms. wide, and in so doing we have just intersected a beautiful leader of mundle, blende, and silver-lead ore; it is close under the soft elvan, and 2 fms. from, and parallel with, the south lode; this is quite a new feature, and further east than we have seen any leader before, and it can be easily developed by opening on its course or by putting out cross-cuts from the south lode.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jas. Pavell, April 7: I beg to hand you the report on this mine, with pay sheet for Saturday last. The following bargains were set for this day:—The 104 to drive east, by four men, at 165s. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, disordered by a cross-joint, but still containing some good lead and blende ores, and I hope will soon improve again. Two pitches over the 104 east, to four men in each, at 165s. per ton, where the lode is 3 to 5 ft. wide, worth on average 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A pitch over and below the 80 and 56, to eight men, at 165s. per ton; the lode is 4 to 6 ft. wide, and will produce 18 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., is being carried on regularly, and fair progress making for another sampling.

COURT GRANGE.—April 9: I saw the bottom of the adit again yesterday; there is a good paying lode for 13 fms. long, and I am positive that if sufficient work is done at Court Grange to open up plenty of reserves, before any stoping or dressing is done, that it will make a lasting and profitable concern, and it will be my first object to try and make it such. The water was down yesterday 18 fms. from surface, and, considering the great extent of the workings, it is sinking very satisfactorily. During the last week we have put a balance-bob to our large pumping-wheel, and it is really a pleasure to see how smoothly and easily it and its connections work; I have no doubt in my mind that the remaining tubular bargains. The stamps erections are progressing satisfactorily. There are employed this week on tubwork 181; tribute, 60; and surface 60 men and boys; total, 201.

CRENNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—Wm. Thomas, J. Vivian, J. Hamill, April 8: Start's Engine-Shaft: In the 215 driving west the lode is again improved, now yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and looks kindly for further improvement. St. George's Shaft: In the 203, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Woolf's Main Engine Shaft: In driving east at the bottom of this shaft we find the lode to be 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In the winze sinking below the 234, west of the shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of copper ore per fathom for the length of the winze. In the 234 driving west the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. Blawit's Shaft: In sinking this shaft below the 220 the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In driving the 220 west the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but it is somewhat disordered, being split into branches. Richards's Shaft: In the 200 driving west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing copper ore to dress. We have no change to remark on in any of the remaining tubular bargains. The stamps erections are progressing satisfactorily. There are employed this week on tubwork 181; tribute, 60; and surface 60 men and boys; total, 201.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, April 4: The drainage west of cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, has fallen off a little in value. In the 20, east of shaft, no lode has been taken down this week. The same remark applies to the drainage on the south part of the lode in this level (20 east). The 20, west of shaft, is taken for this month at the price of this day week. This end has much improved since my last. All other points are going on well.

CWMYSTWITH.—April 9: We are sorry to state that our stopes are still poor, but our tributaries have done well for the last taking, in fact, much better than they

have done for some time past. All machinery is in good working order. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible, and shall sample 14 tons of lead ore on April 14.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, April 8: Setting Report: The 25 east end, to six men, at 9s. per fathom, the lode in which is principally made up with lime, spar, slate, and occasionally stones of lead of a promising kind. The 25, west end, to six men, at 11s. per fathom; the lode is large, with a mixture of lead. The 25, south-west, on the caunter, to two men, at 6s. per fathom; the lode in the end is letting out more water, which looks encouraging for a change for the better. The stope in the back of the adit level, to two men, at 3s. per fathom; the lode is worth 12s. per fathom. At surface we continue to make good progress; the crusher-house walls are up to receive the woodwork of the crusher, and the masons have commenced to build a wheel-pit for the small wheel to work our dressing machinery. All surface work is being pushed on as fast as possible.

DEER PARK.—John Bucknell, April 4: Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the adit level is most satisfactory; the stratum is a light-blue clay-slate, of a favourable description for the production of copper ore. The branch intersected in the cross-cut at the adit level has made its appearance in the bottom of the shaft; this branch has increased in size from 10 in. in the adit to 2 ft. in the shaft, composed of apert, quartz, mundle, blende, copper and tin ores. We are of opinion that this branch at a deeper level will prove a progress in connection with the engine, which works exceedingly well. On the whole, our progress is most satisfactory. The balance-bob and capstan which were bought at Okel Tor are nearly all delivered on the mine. The balance-bob will be erected forthwith.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—John Pryor, April 9: Phoenix Engine-Shaft: In the 112 yard, driving east, the lode, although hard, is highly promising; the run of ore is now down into the level about 2 ft., and I think we may calculate upon a gradual and permanent improvement. The vein stuff is precisely of the same character seen in the incline above, and from former workers derived such a quantity of lead. In the 112 west the lode has got into soft ground, through which we are making great progress; a good stream of water continues to flow from the end and side, and it is evident we are near entering the grand point of the junction of lodes. We have made an examination of the workings of Parry's shaft, and find the water lowering, and it must be finding its way through this level. We are expecting the complete drainage of this part before long, when we can resume operations upon the course of ore partially opened. In the new lode at the 66 improvement is taking place, and the stuff going to the washing-floor. Junction Shaft: We are down nearly 18 yards, and the men making rapid progress working at it night and day; the ground is altogether of mineralised character, occasionally the men meet with tinstone boulders, thickly spotted with arsenic. We are making great progress; a good stream of water continues to flow from the end and side, and it is evident we are near entering the grand point of the junction of lodes. We have made an examination of the workings of Parry's shaft, and find the water lowering, and it must be finding its way through this level. We are expecting the complete drainage of this part before long, when we can resume operations upon the course of ore partially opened. In the new lode at the 66 improvement is taking place, and the stuff going to the washing-floor. 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Figure 1. Aerial view of the study area. The area is divided into three main sections: the northern section (top), the central section (middle), and the southern section (bottom). The northern section is characterized by a large, dark, irregularly shaped area, likely a forest or wetland. The central section is a lighter, more uniform area, possibly a field or a different type of vegetation. The southern section is a darker, more textured area, possibly a forest or a different type of vegetation. The boundary between the northern and central sections is marked by a line of trees or a change in vegetation. The boundary between the central and southern sections is marked by a line of trees or a change in vegetation. The overall shape of the area is roughly rectangular, with some irregularities along the edges.

Old Treburgetts are better, at 15s. to 17s. 6d. Penstruthals have declined to 10s., 12s. 6d. Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15; a dividend of 5100l. (8s. 6d. per share) was declared. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 1½ to 2; South Condurrow, 2½ to 3; South Frances, 10 to 12; Van Connel, 4½ to 4¾; West Chiverton,

St. John del Rey, 205 to 215; the February returns will be about

IRON LANDS.—A LARGE TRACT TO BE DISPOSED OF, in Co
a good district. 52
Address, "Iron," 96, Bride-street, Barnsbury, London. 21

COPPER ORES.

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall in the quarter ending March 21 :—
 Copper ores, 13,046 (21 cwts.).—Fine copper, 919 tons 8 cwts.—Amount of money,
 £87*l.* 1*s.*—Average produce, 7—Average standard, 9*l.* 1*s.*—Average price per
 cwt., 4*l.* 1*s.*

IMPORTANT TO THOSE SEEKING A SAFE INVESTMENT. MINING IN THE PRINCIPALITY.

HALKIN MOUNTAIN.

Halkin Mountain is reputed to be richer in mineral wealth than any other mining district in Wales, and the vast amount of remuneration from small outlays in this locality amply verifies and substantiates such a bold assertion. Should a further verification be necessary, it is only requisite to refer to the well-known Prince Patrick, North Hendre, and Old Silver Rake, and other well-known dividend-paying mining sets, or to enquire as to the great number of mines in private hands of which the public know absolutely nothing, but which are yielding fabulous fortunes to their fortunate proprietors. It has been said that lead mining, properly conducted, is more remunerative than any other class of investments, and when the steady price of ore is taken into consideration this can scarcely be doubted; and were it not for the fact of money being squandered in foreign ventures it would be safe to predict a more glorious future for lead mining than that of coal.

We would now call our readers attention to a *bona fide* and really safe investment, which is removed from a mere speculation, as ore is being won in sufficient quantities to pay expenses; and no doubt can exist that the mine is fully developed and worked with the requisite machinery and necessary vigour, combined with prudence, that the Holywell Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), will rank second to none in the United Kingdom.

THE HOLYWELL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 28th Vic., cap. 89 and 30; and 31st Vic., cap. 131, 1862 and 1867.

Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each,

Payable on application.

Registered Office: 17, Aytoun-street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES CAULFIELD, Esq., Old Trafford, Manchester—CHAIRMAN.
WM. ASHTON, Esq., C.E. (Ashton and Storey), Manchester.
FREDERICK ROSENAUER, Esq., Merchant, Eagle Mill, Roddish.
ROBERT C. SHARP, Manufacturer, Cheetham, Manchester.
SAMUEL STRINGER, Esq., Moss Side, Manchester.

BANKERS.

LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY, King-street, Manchester.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—WM. ASHTON, Esq., C.E.
SECRETARY—MR. BATES CRITCHLOW.

This company is formed for the purpose of working those justly celebrated mining sets known as the Penbryn and the Coetia Mawr, and for extending the works now going on, for erecting the requisite dressing and other machinery necessary for the working of the property, situated in the township of Brynford, in the parish of Holywell, the centre of the Flintshire mining district.

The area of the sets contains about 56 acres, and is traversed by the most celebrated lodes in the district—viz., the Milwr vein, Petticoat, Holway, and others; in fact, a glance at the Ordnance Map will be sufficient to show that they are crossed by more well-known and proven lodes than any other property in North Wales; and recently several new lodes have been discovered, from which good ore is being obtained. A quarry included in the take has been producing ore in sufficient quantities to pay working expenses.

Within the last month two shafts have been opened out, one of which has come upon a good lode, so rich in matrix that the miners say they could eat it, and blue ore is being won from this daily. In cross-cutting from the other lode 2½ ft. in width has been found; also strings of silver-lead ore, varying from 1 in. to 3 in. in thickness, and these strings are gradually increasing in width as the driving is prosecuted. It is anticipated that a flat of solid ore will shortly be met with as the cross-cutting proceeds.

A level has also been explored which produces solid ore of no mean quality or quantity.

This, beyond all doubt, is removed from a matter of ordinary speculation to an absolute and genuine investment, which will well repay investors. About 10 tons of ore is now at grass ready for dressing, &c.

The geological position of the property is most excellent, being lineable with the great Holway and Milwr Mines, and immediately adjoining the coal measures, the very best position for lead deposits; instances the two mines above mentioned, which have yielded a profit (with ore then selling at an exceedingly low figure) of over half a million sterling.

No great outlay will be required, as the mines possess the unusual advantage of being drained or unwatered to a depth of 80 yards by an adit level.

The capital required being so small, and the property so well known, proved, and undoubted, the directors can, with every confidence, recommend this investment to the public; although, at the same time, they do not wish to delude by stating enormous dividends will be paid, they feel assured that the profits will be such as will give satisfaction.

This valuable property is held under the Right Honourable the Earl of Kilmore and Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., at the respective royalties of thirty shillings and one-twelfth per ton.

The mines have been inspected by surveyors of character and experience, and who are well acquainted with the neighbourhood and its geological formation, and to whose reports the directors respectfully refer all intending investors.

Splendid samples of ore may be seen at the office of the company, and anyone wishing to visit the property will be supplied with the necessary permission on application to the secretary.

The following are the particulars as to dates and names of parties to the only contract entered into by the company:—Agreement dated the first day of March, 1874, between Robert C. Sharp of the one part, and Bates Critchlow, on behalf of the Holywell Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited) of the other part.

Application, together with cheque, may be forwarded to either the bankers or the secretary of the company. Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be immediately returned in full.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for upwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. F. Watson, F.R.S., author of "Cleaning among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, &c.

Among the great complaints of metallic miners of late, has been the high prices of Coal and Iron; thus while dividends in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 80 per cent.; and in consequence of this, Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have had several enquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both classes, and they are collecting information which they hope to publish from time to time, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the same kind of information that Pursers and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal, at Market prices, in any or all of them.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,
FINANCIAL AGENT,
40, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM,
MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.
TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME FOR DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.
INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be held on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

AUSTRALIAN TIN.—THE TIN-BEARING COUNTRY OF NEW ENGLAND.—"C. E." (Sydney).—We published a very long abstract of Mr. Wilkinson's report upon the Tin-bearing Country of New England in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 21. As in the case of the coal, it is to the labours of the Rev. W. B. Clarke that the colony is chiefly indebted for the development of the deposits of tin ore, for it was he who, in his report dated May 7, 1853, first drew attention to the probable occurrence of extensive deposits of tin ore in the western part of New England. Mr. Wilkinson's is, we believe, the most complete report upon the subject yet published, and our abstract will give all the information that can be required.

STEAM FOR TRAMWAY CARS.—Can any correspondent oblige by stating what is the smallest boiler made that will raise sufficient steam to run an engine of 3-horse power? I desire to know the aggregate size, including furnace and ash-pit, as well as water and steam space—in fact, to know the smallest cubical size of the whole concern. I have seen a small 3-horse engine which can be contained in a box 12 in. by 12 in. by 8 in., and if a proportionately small boiler could be found I believe there would be no difficulty in generally introducing steam traction for tramway cars. I should also be glad to learn what system of boiler and engine was used in the trial at Sheffield a week or ten days since.—H. A.: *Southwark*.

STATUTORY MEETINGS.—Will some correspondent kindly inform me for what purpose the statutory or four-months meeting of limited liability companies was instituted? If it was instituted for the protection or satisfaction of shareholders, can it be legal that this meeting should be held merely by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and before the issue of the prospectus, asking the public to take shares. If the letter of the law is complied with, is it not an evasion thereof as regards the shareholders, for are they not thereby deprived of something that the law entitles them to, and has instituted for their benefit?—*INQUIRER*.

GWYDYR PARK.—Can any reader tell me how it happens that a company on the verge of success so often winds up? It is a mystery in mining quite beyond my comprehension. This fate threatens an undertaking in which I feel some interest; the original shareholders having exhausted their resources, preference shares are issued at a good percentage, but the public will not take them because some of the principal shareholders are not able to take up their proportion, though they have every confidence in the success of the mine when more fully worked. The mine referred to is the Gwydyr Park Company. Why will not enough money men come forward to save so good a concern, and reap the fruits of others' labours?—*AN INQUIRER*: April 2.

NEW MINE INSPECTOR.—The name of Mr. Wynne's assistant is Mr. S. B. Gilroy, and not Gibson, as stated last week.

PRACTICAL ASSAYER.—"Old Subscriber" (Ireland).—The price is 7s. 6d. Mr. Oliver North's work is a volume of about 200 pages, and a scientific terms and arrangement are, as far as possible, avoided. The modes of making the several assays have been selected so as to give easy methods for each class of assay. A good balance would be required. Most of the assays are by the dry way.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

Received.—"J. T. B." (Salt Lake): Answered by post.—"J. K."—"Amicus"—"W. H. D."—"R. T."—"W. F."—"D. R." (Colorado):—"Reader" (Bristol):—"Shareholder" should write to the secretary.—"Pick."

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 11, 1874.

THE IRON ORE AND IRON TRADE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Scarcely anything in the history of the iron trade of the country is more remarkable than the great progress made within the last three or four years in the development of the ores of Northamptonshire, and the increasing activity that is now going on in the northern part of that county. Quite recently some very extensive fields have been opened out, in which the ores are of a superior quality, in some instances giving upwards of 40 per cent. of iron. The estate of Lord OVERSTONE, a few miles from Northampton, has just been broken into by the Messrs. BUTLIN, whilst several new blast-furnaces are about to be erected. The stone is now being worked for nearly thirty miles in a straight line, commencing at a short distance from Market Harborough, and continuing along the Midland Railway for some distance past the Wellingborough station, towards Bedford. The actual extent of the deposits of ore, however, have not yet been defined, but the probability is that it embraces some hundreds of miles, running in one direction into the county of Rutland, and there is every reason to believe that it goes into Lincolnshire, where the stone now being worked is the same in appearance, but less silicious. On the opposite side of Northampton the ore is raised at Blisworth, Gayton, and other places, and is sent into South Wales and Staffordshire. Indeed, the stone is found in many parts of the county, and a few days ago we noticed that in Wellingborough there was some very fine ore brought out in sinking the foundations of some houses, so that there is every evidence that the town is actually built upon the ironstone.

Wellingborough may be said to be the seat of the iron trade of the county, and it was there that the ore was first raised and smelted by Mr. W. BUTLIN. Amid great discouragement and disheartening prophecies, that gentleman commenced operations close to the Midland Railway, and the result of his labours has been such as to show that he had formed a true estimate of the value of the ores that permeate almost every part of the county of Northampton. For a long time the fact of there being an abundance of ore in the county was but little known, for even the local papers appear to have been almost ignorant of its existence, so that no great progress was made for some years. However, about four or five years ago a series of articles on the ores of Northamptonshire appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and were copied into other papers, and from that time to the present the production has been truly extraordinary, having nearly doubled between 1869 and 1872. That we are not over-estimating the increase in the output will be seen from the returns of the quantity raised in the years named:—

	1869.	1872.
Blisworth	61,117 Tons	83,514
Brixworth	9,545	10,880
Castle Dykes	—	1,500
Cogenhoe	25,000	25,000
Duston	59,689	87,019
ditto	51,007	63,703
Gayton	46,575	33,981
Wellingborough	106,886	215,867
Glendon	80,000	98,148
Irthlingborough	—	114,869
Islip	25,000	35,700
Woodford	65,440	73,502
Newbridge	—	70,000
Ringstead	—	45,500
Irchester	—	46,960

Total

In 1869 Northamptonshire held the fifth position in the English counties producing ironstone, but in 1872 it was second, standing next to Yorkshire. The Midland Railway Company has greatly benefited by the vast increase in the output of ore in Northamptonshire, for whilst in 1869 there went over that line 319,696 tons, in 1872 there were no less than 681,798 tons, or more than 100 per cent. The quality of the ore appears to vary very much, that found near to Wellingborough being so far the richest found in the county. At Irchester, recently, the men in digging came upon what was undoubtedly a Roman burial-ground, and turned up some hundreds of skulls, some of them very perfect, and in not a few of them the teeth were in a very fine state of preservation. A coffin made of lead, but having a considerable percentage of silver, was also met with close to the surface, the head being placed towards the east. Some of the stone in the locality alluded to contains as much as 45 per cent. of iron, and there is a considerable tract of land where a

similar quality is known to exist, but at present there are not the necessary facilities of transit. To open it out one of the principal ironmasters has suggested the formation of a line of railway from the Midland at Kettering to Northampton, to the east and west junction. Were that done, then the best stone, with 40 per cent. of iron and upwards, would be eagerly purchased by the Welsh ironmasters, and pay much better than the inferior ores now being sent into South Wales. Such a line of railway as that we have indicated would be warmly supported by the owners of the land through which it would pass, and would open up several districts where there is by no means a sparse population.

The make of pig-iron in Northamptonshire is also on the increase, the Messrs. BUTLIN having four furnaces at Wellingborough, the output averaging more than 500 tons per week. In addition to raising the ore to feed these furnaces, several thousands of tons are sent weekly into Derbyshire, and also into the Cleveland district, where it is found to mix well with the local stone, and producing a superior quality of iron. At Pinedon the Glendon Company have three furnaces going, and there are three at Lower Heyford, near Weedon, whilst Mr. PLEVINS has two near Thrapstone; but they have had to be partly taken down and re-constructed. In addition to these, the Northampton Iron Ore, Coal, and Wagon Company are having two furnaces made between Northampton and Blisworth, whilst in a different part of the county others are about to be commenced.

The probability of coal being found in the county of Northampton is still a moot point, and will, no doubt, be set at rest before very long. Some handsome sums of money have been offered towards testing the matter in the most efficient and practical manner. The indications at the shaft, sunk years ago to a depth of nearly 300 yards, within a few miles of Northampton, certainly favoured the theory that coal would be found in connection with the ironstone more than otherwise, and several attempts have been made to settle the question by means of the "borer," but the intervention of one or two "croakers" has been sufficient to retard proceedings. It will, however, be seen that the progress made during the last few years in the development of the ores of Northamptonshire has been truly exceptional, and that it gives every promise of being still more so.

ENGLISH COAL ABROAD.

Our coal exports have been on a very considerable scale this year, having amounted in the two months ending Feb. 28, to 1,767,110 tons, as compared with 1,589,053 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,757,610 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. The exports of this year thus present an augmentation as compared with the corresponding periods of 1873 and 1872. If account is taken of 489,767 tons of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, we find that the total quantity of black diamonds which left our shores in the first two months of 1874 was 2,256,877 tons, so that the export coal movement may be said to have progressed this year at the rate of 13,541,262 tons per annum. The foreign demand for our coal has probably profited already from the reduction which prices have experienced; anyhow, the figures representing the exports for the current year show a substantial rally as compared with the corresponding period of 1873. The movement of English coal to France has been relatively heavy this year, having amounted in the two months ending Feb. 28 to 421,825 tons, as compared with 380,221 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 507,282 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. After the Franco-German war France imported coal at a very great rate; the high prices of the winter of 1872-3 told sharply upon the imports; and now they are once more exhibiting a tendency to expansion. France has more than once chafed under the coal tribute which she has to pay to England; but all the efforts which the French have made to increase the production of coal from their own soil have failed to check the imports of our combustibles which they have, after all, been compelled to make—imports which, it will be seen, have proceeded this year at the rate of 2,520,938 tons per annum. Fifteen years since, our exports of coal to France were little more than half this amount annually; and is, certainly, a remarkable circumstance that while France imports very heavy quantities of coal from Belgium and Germany, and while her own coal production has greatly extended, she is still fain to make larger imports than ever of English combustible. There can be only one explanation of this circumstance—that steam-power has been making rapid strides among the French since 1860. Our neighbours have more steam-engines, more locomotives, and more steamships continually at work for them than they had in 1860, or even in 1870; and the labours of these powerful and, as a general rule, docile agents have materially helped them to tide over the—at first sight—overwhelming difficulties with which they had to grapple after the close of the Franco-German war.

But, valuable as the aid rendered by steam undoubtedly has been to the French since the conclusion of the peace of Frankfurt, such assistance has not been obtained without a continually increasing consumption of coal, which is reflected in the statistics which we have been analysing. It is singular, perhaps, that we have been sending rather larger quantities of English coal this year to Germany, our exports in that direction to Feb. 28 this year having been 114,908 tons, as compared with 75,195 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 90,348 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. It is also noticeable that, in spite of the distractions and losses which must inevitably have been occasioned by the lamentable civil war of which Spain has been the theatre, we have sent larger supplies of coal to that country this year, the deliveries having been 132,580 tons, against 122,322 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 129,168 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. Egypt has also absorbed larger quantities of English coal this year, having taken 102,218 tons, against 99,621 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 50,048 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. There has been some talk of late about coal mining in Brazil, and a practical effort has been made to utilise the coal wealth which that vast and important empire undoubtedly possesses; nevertheless, we sent Brazil 51,981 tons of our coal in the first two months of this year, while we only forwarded 29,004 tons to the same quarter of South America in the first two months of 1873, and 45,491 tons in the first two months of 1872. The efforts made to turn to account the coal resources of British India, and the economy enforced in regard to the consumption of coal upon Anglo-Indian railways, have slightly decreased the consumption of English coal in India. Thus, we sent that immense dependency only 67,784 tons of our coal in the first two months of this year, while in the corresponding period of 1873 we forwarded 71,845 tons in the same direction, and in the corresponding period of 1872 83,324 tons. As regards the value of the coal exported from Great Britain in February, we may add that the 850,994 tons shipped were priced at 856,458l., while the 789,826 tons delivered in February, 1873, were valued at 832,679l., so that there was some alleviation in the comparative cost of the deliveries this year. On the other hand, the value of the 915,282 tons of coal exported from the United Kingdom in February, 1872, was only 518,456l.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN COLLIERIES.—The management of these collieries has been changed, and Mr. William Tweedie, the able engineer under whose superintendence the railway to the port was constructed, left England yesterday (Friday) by the Newton, to undertake the entire superintendence of the works. He expresses great confidence in getting an abundant supply of coals which will amply reimburse the shareholders.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—Although the American demand for our railway iron still shows great depression, it is satisfactory to note that the general exports in February amounted to 49,713 tons, as compared with 41,318 tons in February, 1873, and 71,361 tons in February, 1872. The United States only took 9534 tons in February, against 21,063 tons and 53,131 tons in the corresponding months of 1873 and 1872. The aggregate exports of our railway iron in the first ten months of this year amounted to 96,311 tons, against 91,551 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 131,209 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. In these totals the United States figured for 16,978 tons, 48,901 tons, and 88,430 tons respectively.

Exports have increased this year to Germany, Belgium, Italy, Egypt, Brazil, Peru, Chili, British India, and Australia; but they have decreased to Russia, Sweden, and Norway, Holland, France, Spain, Austria, the United States, and the Spanish West Indies. The value of the railway iron exported in February was 678,078*l.*, as compared with 565,306*l.* in February, 1873, and 661,765*l.* in February, 1872; and in the two months ending February 28 this year, 1,310,420*l.*, as compared with 1,190,166*l.* in the corresponding period of 1873, and 1,305,300*l.* in the corresponding period of 1872.

TREDEGAR IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—The enterprise of this recently-formed company is already showing itself in a very noteworthy manner, through the energy and sound judgment of their able general manager, Mr. James Colquhoun. A great deal has even now been accomplished towards the development and improvement of this fine but hitherto somewhat neglected and ill-managed property. A pair of splendid new pits of the best possible construction are about to be put down, and the interesting ceremony of cutting the first sod was performed on Friday last by Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesbrough, one of the leading partners in the company. In addition to these pits will be the improvement of the other pits, and the erection of a very large number of coke ovens, having the newest arrangements for economising all the heat evolved by the coking process; screws, washing apparatus, &c., will also be attached. Then, again, the antiquated, objectionable, and even dangerous, tramways through the town will be removed, and well-devised railways take their place. New schools are to be built, and a local board will also be established by Mr. Colquhoun's efforts, and thus attention be given to the sanitary wants of the large town of Tredegar, which, it is not too much to say, have been entirely ignored hitherto. Besides all this, a number of modern appliances, in the way of heating stoves, and new boilers of the best and newest kind, have been added, and everything else will be done from time to time that science points out as desirable. The whole place will gain by this well-directed activity, while the works will be justly considered as one of the best managed properties in the country.

DISCOVERY OF QUICKSILVER NEAR EXETER.—Some interesting experiments have been made in prospecting for a vein of quicksilver said to exist at Head Weir, a few miles from Exeter. The idea of any mineral of that kind being found there has been ridiculed, but we are informed upon good authority that Mr. Hare has struck upon a vein of quicksilver, but it is impossible yet to say of what commercial value it may prove.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

April 9.—There is again no change worthy of notice to report in the condition of mining affairs generally, though if we could see a little more confidence among the ordinary run of adventurers we should be inclined to say that the prospects were really a little brighter. It is, certainly, quite possible that tin has not seen its lowest point. That is a contingency so far within the bounds of anticipation that it must not be overlooked, only if there is another fall it must be remembered that there are two sides to the question. It could not, so far as the immediate future is concerned, make matters in Cornwall so much worse, as it would most seriously affect the production of tin in Australia. There are not wanting in the county long-headed men who avow their belief that just at the present juncture a fresh fall in the tin standard would be rather beneficial than otherwise, precisely because of the effect it would have upon the influx from abroad.

We hear a good deal of the tin that is afloat and anticipated from Australia. We hear next to nothing of the amount which is being raised. When the tin has been raised there will be a natural disposition on the part of the owner to turn it into cash before the market falls to its lowest. Hence we can quite understand that the import would keep up for some little time after the price had fallen below the figure needful for profitable production. And let production be once fairly checked, we cannot expect that it will recover itself again quickly. There is not, and cannot be, the same recuperative power in the tin mining of Australia that there is in that of Cornwall. In Cornwall it is the special industry; in Australia it offers only one attraction amongst many, and so far it has had an advantage which it cannot now retain—that of novelty. Given the falling off in the supply from Australia which must come, given the falling off in the production of Cornwall which is equally inevitable, and which many think, unless a reaction takes place speedily, will be at least 5000 tons, the result is inevitable—a turn of the tide that will rapidly carry on to prosperity the mines that may be able to weather the storm.

We are afraid that the number of wrecks will be large, not by any means that that will be a matter wholly to be regretted. There are mines, as we have said before, that should never have been started, and the only effect of which is to consume resources that would be better applied elsewhere. If they go so much the better for legitimate mining. Then again, the number of wrecks is certain to be really smaller than it will seem. There are not a few mines that have such a lingering existence that it requires some amount of careful enquiry to ascertain whether they are alive or dead. But when every allowance has been made we shall lose not a few "bals" whose loss will be serious.

There seem to be the proverbial three courses open to mines at the present moment—the most rigidly economical working, the suspension of all operations beyond keeping the water in fork, and stoppage. Circumstances must govern cases, but stoppage should certainly never be resorted to when a mine has anything like reasonable prospects, and the pumping-engine could be kept going. As to economical working, in that respect the object should certainly be not to raise the greatest possible amount of tin (seeing the market price for that metal), but to raise the proportion required for the exigencies of the moment at the least possible cost. And it is idle to say that in this particular the miners of Cornwall have anything like exhausted their resources. There are improvements which might be introduced, and which could be introduced. How is it, for example, that boring-machines succeeded everywhere but in Cornwall? And then as to dressing, why is it that we come across such stories as this, which certainly have in them more than a modicum of truth:—

"A certain mine not long since contributed pretty largely to the maintenance of the Red River and squatters. This is very evident, from the following fact:—Some little time ago a small pile of 'burnt leavings,' about 1 ton in weight, might have been seen in the tin yard of a certain mine, awaiting a spare hand to cast it into the river; but, fortunately for the mine, before the deed could be done the rounding captain had come to the rescue, and he says—Dresser, what is this you have here?—Dresser: Oh, it's a pile of good-for-nothing stuff, fit only to be cast into the river.—Rounder: But look here (vanishing it), it shows a good van of tin.—Dresser: It is the same as we always throw in the river.—Rounder: You had better let it, and see if you can get anything out of it. The dresser leaved it, and got 5 cwt. of tin out of it fit for the market."

Cornwall can hold her own still, if "One and All" do their utmost. Once more the appeals of the mines in the Liskeard Union against assessment to the local rates have been respite at Quarter Sessions, pending the decision of their liability in the Court above. This process costs in unavoidable fees 25*l.* 10*s.* a quarter, so that a nice little bill is running up for someone to pay. The miners believe they are all right. The Chairman of the assessment committee mentioned at the last meeting of the Liskeard Board of Guardians that it had become necessary to meet certain of the expenses arising out of the mines assessment appeals, and the clerk had asked for authority to draw a cheque for 100*l.* on account. The assessment committee felt that there was a very good chance of getting the money back again, besides which it was utterly impossible for them to withdraw from the matter after it had gone so far. But, independently of that, there were some hundreds of pounds in rates remaining in abeyance pending the decisions in these cases of appeal, and therefore the committee were unanimous in recommending that a cheque for the amount named should be drawn. The matter will probably come before the Court of Queen's Bench during the Easter Term.

It is said that contracts for the construction of the St. Ives Branch Railway are out. Lord Robates has offered to give the whole of his land that may be required for the branch line to Bodmin, but there appears to be very little chance of its construction.

The working miners of St. Just are feeling the mining depression and suspension of works very severely. They have no money and no credit, and their wives and children are very badly off. Men are leaving for other parts almost daily: 146 of the men and women, boys and girls, employed in Roscawell have obtained orders against the mine for wages. They prevented the inspection of the materials, which were advertised for sale, but the order for which was subsequently withdrawn.

There has been another mass meeting of miners at Redruth to support the resolutions for the formation of a Miners' Association, agreed to at Camborne. All the speakers said that in view of the present great (but, as they believed, only temporary) depression in the tin trade, the miners would be quite

ready to submit to a reduction in their wages, and to bear the burden with the adventurers. They would never, however, submit to the resurrection of that most iniquitous system the five-weeks month, nor did they believe there was any disposition on the part of the mine managers to enforce it, except in a few instances. They ridiculed the idea, that any difficulties of account were created by the 13 pays as compared with the 12 more than a clerk of average ability could grapple with.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION, AND THE CORNISH AND DEVONSHIRE MINERS.—At the half-yearly conference of the Amalgamated Association of Miners, held at Manchester, on Tuesday, on the question as to the admission of new districts, a delegate asked whether or not the association was open to the admission of lead miners? The Chairman, replying to the question, said that, according to his reading of the rules, the association was open to the admission of all miners who were employed in underground mines. The question was, however, for the consideration of the Conference. Mr. W. Pickup said the association ought to be enabled to take in the miners of Devonshire and Cornwall. It was true that the miners of those counties were poorly paid, but they ought to be no longer under the influence of the masters of this part of the country, and tempted to come to Lancashire or elsewhere to work a strike or lock-out took place. The miners of Devonshire and Cornwall were scantily paid, that was no reason why those counties should be the depots open to such men as King Coffee, whenever the masters in the North had a difficulty with their own men. He alluded to the employment of the Cornishmen during the Burnley strike, and strongly condemned the conspiracy laws, which he regarded as class legislation against the interests of the poor. Mr. W. Brown said there was a superfluity of labour in Devonshire and Cornwall. There were three men where two only are wanted, and that was the reason why their wages were so miserably low. When the men asked for an advance of wages they were referred to foreign countries, and told that the mines could not be kept at work if wages were higher. The same thing had been said in the iron trade in Staffordshire, but they knew what reply to make. He believed that, sooner or later, the Cornish miners would have to be united with the association. The masters in this part of the country would then have no field to fall back upon, except, perhaps, the Isle of Man—(laughter)—when they wanted to supplant their own workmen. He advised the association to send agents to Devonshire and Cornwall, in order to preach the principles of the association carefully and judiciously. The Chairman said he had received a letter and a telegram from Cornwall. Mr. Buckingham, of Callington, wrote that the two men in the western counties appeared to be unanimous in their desire to join the association, and he had telegraphed that 5000 men were anxiously awaiting his (Mr. Halliday's) arrival. On the motion Mr. Clowhere (Worthing Tydell) it was resolved, "That, inasmuch as the miners of Devon and Cornwall are desirous of becoming members of this association, this Conference agrees to accept any district from Devon or Cornwall who may apply for admission as a branch of this association." It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. Brown, "That this Conference having heard that the Cornish miners are anxious to become members of this association, we send an agent down among the miners of those districts as soon as possible, believing it will be money and labour well expended, and be the means of enabling us to maintain our rights as working miners, and also raising them peculiarly and socially from their low position as miners."

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 8.—Our market was steady on Wednesday and Thursday last, and a fair business was done from 78*s.* 6*d.* to 80*s.*, closing with buyers at 79*s.* on Thursday afternoon. This week the tone was flat, and as low as 73*s.* was accepted for prompt settlement. To-day, at a meeting of the masters, it was agreed to intimate a further reduction in wages to come into operation 18 days hence. This had the effect of stiffening prices, and the market improved to 75*s.* 6*d.* cash, closing with buyers at 75*s.* The undermined quotations for makers' iron are still very irregular, and some of the brands cannot be delivered without considerable delay:—

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G.M.B. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	78 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	76 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Guthrie ditto	87 6	80 0
Cottess ditto	92 6	80 0
Summerlee ditto	87 6	80 0
Carnbroe ditto	84 0	80 0
Monkland ditto	—	—
Clyde ditto	—	—
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto	78 0	76 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	90 0	—
Caldar ditto	92 6	80 0
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	87 0	82 0
Edinburgh ditto	80 6	80 0
Dalmellington ditto	87 6	—
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	87 6	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	87 6	82 6
Kilnclail, at Boness ditto	—	—

	Tons
Week ending April 5, 1873	15,276
Week ending April 4, 1874	10,233
Decrease	5,038
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	46,589
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—	
Week ending April 4, 1874	1,995
Week ending April 5, 1873	1,630
Increase	365
Total increase for 1874	17,062

The miners, feeling themselves hood-winked by their leaders, have latterly had the courage to move that they should be excluded from a regularly constituted meeting; and the Motherwell men, in their chagrin, actually ventured a direct vote of censure on Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., the commander of 150,000 miners. Mr. Macdonald's pivot political economy has been found sadly wanting when put to the test; and the paid agents, with the member for Stafford at their backs, are receiving the ban of the Union. First incited to refuse, and then shortly thereafter dragged into acquiescence of the 20 per cent. reduction, the miners think, and rightly too, they have their paid officials to thank for nothing but misleading them. This has given Unionism a blow, and sad discouragement for the present. The miners have pretty generally shown their willingness to resume work at the reduction against which they struck, but employers are indisposed, in many cases, to allow them to commence unless at a further reduction of from 5 to 15 per cent. Well, what is Mr. Macdonald's advice in the circumstances? "If," says he, "any attempt were to be made to take off 25 per cent. he would call on the districts to fight against it, although the men should be kept out for six months." And yet, at this same meeting he told his auditors, when he thought the reporters were away, that "the miners of South Stafford were struggling against a reduction of 1*s.*, which would bring them down to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day. In Durham and Northumberland also they had received notice of a 20 per cent. reduction, while West Yorkshire was to suffer a reduction of 25 per cent." The miners of Scotland, though reduced 25 per cent. would still have double the pay of the "struggling" men of Staffordshire; and against this reduction Mr. Macdonald called on the Scotch miners to fight, even for a period of six months. No wonder the miners seek to reward such an erratic counsellor with a direct vote of censure.

There are just now about 36 furnaces in blast, several brands of makers' iron are out of stock, the quantity in Connal's stores have been reduced 3900 tons during last month, and yet several of the makers have informed their depleted workmen that they do not intend resuming work for a couple of months to come. This is not by any means cheering, and looks as if the men might prepare for a further reduction.

Finished iron has been formally reduced 20*s.* a ton, and makers have offered (for good specifications) at 20*s.* under the reduced price. The trade is very bad, only the most limited parcels are being booked, and a reduction of 20 per cent. on wages was posted at the leading works last Saturday. Bars are quoted 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*; nail-roads, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*; hoops, 12*l.* 10*s.*; angle, 12*l.* 10*s.*; plates (boiler), 13*l.* to 14*l.*; ship, 13*l.* The reduction in wages and the raw material is expected to lead to an improved business, and also to assist the ironfounders, who are complaining of a paucity of work. Shipbuilding iron is quieter, although the branches from the Clyde during the first three months of the year compare favourably with those of the previous years. The largest plate that has been rolled in Scotland from a single pile was, we are informed, rolled at the Enoch Iron-works on Saturday. Its dimensions were—23 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. wide, and 1 in. thick. The weight of pile going into furnace was 440 lbs.—nearly 2 tons.

Coals—owing to the ironmasters having sent a portion of their output into the market—have declined 2*s.* per ton during the last few days, and prices continue drooping. The better kinds of gas coals maintain quotations, but it is expected they will also have to give way, or they will only be partially availed of, as a mixture of house coal is now being successfully used in the manufacture of gas. Freight is also scarce, which is limiting the shipping demand.

During the week the shipments from the Scotch ports of all kinds of coals amounted to 42,049 tons, against 58,801 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The deficiency is partly accounted for by the want of shipping, which is curtailing the spring shipments.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, of Liverpool, has had new engines and boilers put into the Propontis, and was tried on the Clyde last Saturday. The result is that they have got the consumption of coal down to 1½ lbs. per horse-power per hour, as contrasted with 2½ lbs. in what is called the compound principle—i.e., high and long pressure com-

bined. Dixon's is high pressure. This will revolutionise the steamship owning of the country. The Propontis is expected at Liverpool on Friday. This is a great step, and the consequence will be that the steamship companies will have to take their engines and boilers out, and copy Dixon.

The directors of the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company (Limited) have resolved to recommend to the shareholders, at the forthcoming annual meeting, that a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum be declared from the profits of the company from the year ending Dec. 31; and that a balance of 14,762*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* be carried forward to the year 1874.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

April 9.—The Quarterly Meetings of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade have been held, yesterday in Wolverhampton and in Birmingham to-day. Yesterday's meeting was singularly flat and barren of result. Many of the leading firms were not represented, and those who assembled on "Change" apparently came less to transact business than to discuss the prospects of trade, which at the present moment are, without doubt, very gloomy. The only fact of importance which transpired was that the Lilleshall Company (Shropshire), of which Earl Granville is the head, has declared a reduction of 1*l.* per ton in the price of their well-known brand of pig-iron, making hot-air 6*l.* 10*s.*, and cold-air 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, including delivery in South Staffordshire. Messrs. Roberts and Co. (Tipton) have reduced their prices of pig-iron 10*s.* per ton all round. The business transacted yesterday was of a merely nominal extent.

At Birmingham the Quarterly Meeting was, as usual, held in the Town Hall, and was very numerously and influentially attended. As regards business, however, it did not present much improvement on the meeting held in Wolverhampton on Wednesday. The great uncertainty which prevails as to the course of prices checks operations in every direction, and business is restricted to actual and pressing requirements. No alteration in price was declared by Earl Dudley and Messrs. Barrows, whose quotations remain on the basis of 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 14*l.* respectively for marked bars. Messrs. Thorneycroft and Co. have, however, declared their prices, which were the same as Messrs. Barrows—down 2*l.* per ton—making their standard for bars 12*l.* Second-class makers are prepared to accept orders for finished iron at easier rates, and the quotations to-day were wide and irregular. Bars ranged from 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for Round Oak brand to 10*l.* 10*s.* for common, the rates being in the usual proportion for other classes of finished iron. There is not much doing in galvanised sheets, and the nominal quotations are not in many cases being realised. All branches of the iron trade are alike flat. Additional blast-furnaces are either being damped down or blown out, and out of 160 furnaces built only 70 are now in operation. The furnacemen have submitted to the reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, and no difficulty is apprehended in the settlement of the dispute with the finished ironworkers at the York meeting to-morrow.

Among the exhibits at the Town Hall, Birmingham, to-day, were the following:—A collection of improved miners' dials (including one of 6 in. diameter), levels, and anerometers, by Messrs. Ash and Son, Birmingham; a portable air-gas making apparatus, by Mr. J. H. Chandler, of Balsall Heath; a registered pipe-wrench and tube-cutter, by Messrs. Cowley and Son, Walsall; and an improved winding-engine for underground haulage, by the Uxbridge Iron Company, Newport (Monmouthshire). This last exhibit is notable for its extreme compactness and portability—an engine which will indicate 6-horse power with 20 lbs. pressure, and fitted with two drums of 2 ft. diameter, will have for its extreme dimensions 6 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. 5 in. Its simplicity of arrangement and general design is also considerable.

No change has taken place in the aspect of affairs in the Coal Trade of South Staffordshire. Both masters and men maintain for the present a determined attitude with regard to the wages question, and it is unlikely that there will be a collapse of the great strike, which enters upon the third week of its existence next Monday. Some of the masters who are not acting with the rest of the trade, but who are giving the old rate of wages, are largely augmenting their yield by the adoption of the double-shift system—an arrangement to which, under existing circumstances, the miners are not likely to object. The Associated Masters regard with disfavour the action of those who are holding aloof, especially as some of them had, in the first instance, agreed to act in common with the trade, but have since withdrawn the notices for reduced wages.

Shares in local coal and manufacturing companies are easier, owing to the unsettled condition of the trade. Chillington Iron (Limited) are 6½; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7½; Pelsall Iron, 1½ dis; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), ½ dis; Patent Shaft and Axle (Limited), 6½ prem.

The Cannock and Wimblesbury Colliery Company (Limited) have acquired additional mines adjacent to their valuable estate near Hedgesford. Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons (Limited) are about to develop a large portion of their mineral land at Bentley, near Walsall, by the system of open-work, the nearness of the coal to the surface rendering the use of shafts unnecessary.

In the North Staffordshire district business remains without improvement since our last report, the iron trade suffering here, as in the south part of the county, by the great cost of production and the consequent maintenance of prices at a prohibitory standard in the present aspect of affairs.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

April 9.—The Coal and Coke Trades continue about as last reported, and a tolerable business has been done in all branches. Considerable shipments have been made at Blyth, and also on the Tyne and Wear. The nominal top price of best steam coal is still quoted at 18*s.* per ton, but few actually get this; indeed, good steam coal can be had at 2*s.* less per ton, and house and manufactory coals in proportion. Of course, coal, coke, and iron are quoted, but in the present disturbed state of affairs it is difficult to state exactly what are the market prices, if there are any. For instance, best coke is stated in all the local papers as selling at 22*s.* to 23*s.* per ton, yet we saw a sale made a few days ago by a first-class maker of 1000 tons at 19*s.* per ton, and the list prices are frequently departed from in this way. The wages question in the coal and iron trades remains very unsatisfactory, but there appears to be a fair chance of the question being settled in the iron trade soon, and from the good temper shown on both sides at the meetings held recently between the coalowners of Northumberland and Durham and the miners' delegates, we hold that there is a fair chance of their disputes being settled amicably also.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES IN CUMBERLAND.—There is no improvement in these trades worthy of notice. A general reduction in the wages of the miners is intended to be made of 10 per cent. The men have, however, offered a most strenuous resistance to this movement on the part of the masters; and they have, after discussing the matter with the men, at length agreed to refer the whole matter to arbitration, and this is shortly to be carried out. As we anticipated, a strike has taken place at the Aspatria Works, near Maryport; the works are entirely stopped, where about 300 hands have been employed. There is no reduction of prices here as yet, but the cause of the strike is the refusal of the owners to pay additional tonnage rates, owing to a change made in the mode of working by leaving the bottom coal.

The Iron Trade continues dull, and prices are still declining. The recent failures in Glasgow, and the question now standing between the masters and operatives respecting the rate of wages, have a bad effect. It is, however, not expected that any serious result will follow those failures in the locality if no other failures in the North occur, which was at one time feared would happen; and the labour question, it is hoped, will be settled soon, as something like a basis has been agreed upon between the parties; and, as a joint committee meeting is to be held at York, on Friday, it is hoped that some definite conclusion will be arrived at on that day. No. 3 Cleveland pig is now quoted at 57*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The manufactured iron trade is extremely dull. The question is now earnestly discussed, what is the lowest point that pig-iron will fall to? and it is contended in

well informed quarters that the downward movement cannot go on below 50s. per ton; but if the price should approach that low figure a large speculative demand would certainly rise, and a quick reaction would be the inevitable result.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday, when a number of gentlemen stand for election. The number of members is rapidly increasing, and the society was originally simply a Mining Institute, the members being all colliery viewers and agents, and the papers published in the Transactions were almost exclusively on practical subjects connected with mining, but since mechanical engineers and others have been admitted a large influx of members has taken place, and the range of subjects embraced by the papers read has become much wider. They embrace, indeed, everything connected with coal and most other mines, and all mechanical and manufacturing operations. Mr. G. F. Hedley will read an appendix to his paper "On the Valuation of Mines for the purposes of Local Taxation," giving further details of his mode of valuing, together with remarks applicable to pit cottages. A full report of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.—The quarterly meeting was unfortunately fixed this year, coming during the Easter holidays, the attendance was more limited than is usually the case. Especially was this noticeable in respect of the strangers, who were indeed very scarce as compared with the other iron districts. Though there was an absence of that excitement which was so noticeable a feature last week, consequent upon the failure of the large Glasgow house, there was no improvement in the condition of the market. Some of the makers reported the prices as rather stiffer, but in the actual realised sales—if any sales took place at all—prices were about the same; indeed, perhaps, taken on the whole, they had settled to a somewhat lower point. There were not such exceptional sales as 55s. No. 3, which we heard of last week, but generally merchants did not quote more than 57s. 6d. to 58s., whilst many of them last week stood at 60s. net cash. As for makers, they are at all prices from 55s. to 65s. for No. 3, but with not the slightest chance of selling. Trade is dull, and the anticipated returns of makers' stocks for last month, which are not yet published, will probably have anything but a reassuring effect, as they are almost certain to show an increase of stock. In finished iron we do not hear of any more enquiries which are likely to lead to business. A waiting attitude seems characteristic of every branch of the trade, and probably will continue till the wages questions are settled, and trade resumes a more normal condition. Wood's granulating machine for granulating pig iron, and reducing the slag to sand, concrete, &c., was exhibited in the hall, and with an astronomical clock was the only object of interest. Coke is 18s. to 20s. per ton at the pit, the best quality being at the higher price. Coal about the same.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

April 9.—There has been little or no change in the state of the Iron Trade this week. There have been promises given that there are some good contracts to be given out if makers and customers could only agree upon prices. Large rail orders have been offered at 8l. 10s. per ton, and employment might be secured for the next twelve months at this price; but under the present state of things makers would be at a positive loss in producing iron at the price. The quarterly meetings are now being held, however, and it is expected that some definite arrangement will be come to in regard to prices and the wages rate. It is generally understood that a reduction will be made in wages, but the employers have not yet taken any course. It is not apprehended that there will be much difficulty with the ironworkers, but the colliers show every sign of being determined to resist any drop in wages.

The Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau Ironworks Company have taken the initiative, and a notice has been issued that all existing contracts will cease at the end of the month. The intention, no doubt, is to make a reduction in wages, and it is hoped that the men will offer no opposition to the proposition, and then there is every reason to believe that the works will soon again be in full operation.

The lock-out in the Tin-Plate Trade continues, and establishments in various parts of the district are still being closed as the notices expire. The prospect of any amicable arrangement between masters and men appears to be as far off as ever.

There is no material change in the Coal Trade. The men have taken advantage of Easter to make holiday, and the output has consequently been below the average. The strikes in other districts have tended to improve the demand here. There has been no further change made in prices.

The Powell's Llantwit Collieries Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and a handsome balance remains to be carried forward. Had it not been for unexpected difficulties met with in the early part of the year the dividend would have been still larger. The last dividend paid by the Van Mine is 12s. 6d. per share, which is not quite equal to the previous distributions, but the mine looks as promising as ever.

The Coal Trade in the Forest of Dean continues tolerably steady, the strike in Staffordshire having tended to strengthen prices. It has been known for some time past that the collieries of the Messrs. Gould were about to be formed into a joint-stock company, in order to carry out the provisions of their late father's will. This has now been accomplished, and it is expected that the prospectus will be published in the course of a few days. The vendors guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent. for the first five years, which is the best possible prospect of the collieries in the under-taking. The directors are composed of men of the highest position, who take a large interest in the concern, and it appears that the greater part of the capital has been privately subscribed. The profits last year were over 38,000l., being equal to 38 per cent. on the proposed amount of capital. No doubt the whole capital will be eagerly subscribed. The arrangements in connection with the floating of the company have been entrusted to Mr. H. Russell Evans, of 52, Lombard-street, London, and of Newport, who has lately successfully launched several important colliery companies. Mr. Frederick Perkins, M.P. for Southampton, is chairman of the company, and Mr. Alfred Gould, who has for many years efficiently managed the collieries, will continue in that position.

A SUMPTUOUS BILL OF FARE.—At the conclusion of the business of the quarterly meeting of the tin-plate workers, which took place in Liverpool, on Tuesday, about 300 gentlemen, including the Mayor of the Adelphi Hotel, when real novelty was introduced. Instead of the ordinary bill of fare being printed upon the customary cards, it was embossed in gold upon plates of polished tin, and each of the guests was furnished with a copy.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES FOR THE ECONOMICAL CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

In our notice this week we purpose dealing with several of the more important appliances for the manufacture of Peat Fuel.

MESSRS. CLAYTON, SON, AND HOWLETT'S PEAT MACHINERY.

The above firm are the largest exhibitors in this section of the exhibition, and their exhibit includes a full-sized machine for preparing peat for fuel, a small model of a drying-shed and drawings of machinery for making liquid fuel, charcoal, and compressing machinery for forming waste and slack into blocks of coal, and specimens of fuels and products made from peat by the Clayton process. The process of working the peat into fuel is as follows:—The crude peat is dug out and placed in trucks to the weight of about half-a-ton; the trucks are run upon rails to the works, and are drawn up to the platform of the machine by a horizontal winch, worked by a belt from the engine. The crude peat is then thrown into a hopper, and falls into a chamber in which a shaft carrying a set of screw-like blades revolves, cutting up the peat into very fine portions, thus liberating a good deal of the moisture, and at the same time kneading it over and over. In mosses where there are stony peats, which would endanger the blades and serve in the machine, an arrangement for screening the peat at this point is introduced, and the stones are separated from the fibre and the peat. The cylinder, which forms the bed of the machine, has a central shaft revolving upon which are fixed propelling screws, whilst a series of steel discs are so arranged upon it that they form a dissected double screw running the whole length of the shaft. Along the bottom of the cylinder is a fixed row of cutting blades of hardened steel, between which the discs work as they revolve; by the joint action of the blades and screw the peat is forced along, and is carried under the reach of the discs, and at each revolution the peat is brought against the cutters by the forward action of the discs. By this means the peat is minced and cut, and in a short time the state of the peat is minced and reduced to a pulp, and brought into a homogeneous state at the delivery end of the cylinder, from which it emerges through five openings in continuous rolls in a soft pulpy state, and these are received on a number of rollers, over which the peat travels to a lath tray of portable size. A boy cuts off the lengths of peat which are on the tray from the extruding mass, and the tray is sent on an inclined guide-way until at a convenient point the rolls of peat are by a wire-cutting frame cut up in briquettes. These briquettes soon acquire sufficient firmness to bear handling, and are then removed from the trays and stacked in open racks of special construction, where they remain to complete the drying process. The size of these briquettes when first cut upon the tray is 7 x 4 x 3 inches, and after the process of drying and induration is completed they are reduced to 3½ x 1½ inches, and by their conversion into charcoal they are further reduced to measure only 1½ x 1 inch. The process of manufacture adopted by Messrs. Clayton has proved very successful, and has been very highly spoken of in many quarters. The rationale of the method is simply to cut the peat in its raw state into fragments, and drain off as much of the water as will freely flow away; then, in the machine to thoroughly masticate the whole mass into a fine pulp, by which means, whilst the peat is largely deprived of its power of retaining moisture, the fibre roots are preserved, and ultimately in sheds it is allowed to dry, until it becomes a very compact and combustible fuel. The peat fuel thus manufactured has been found in different branches of manufacture to be of very excellent character, and for smelting purposes it is said to be superior to coal, owing to the entire absence of sulphur or phosphorus. On the point of capability of manufacture, which is a very important matter, we may add that one of Messrs. Clayton's machines when in fair working order will in 10 hours manufacture 120 tons of peat, which after the mastication and liberation of the free water will yield 25 tons of solid peat fuel, the specific gravity of which is only about 6 per cent. less than that of ordinary coal.

KIDD'S PROCESS FOR CARBONISING PEAT.
Mr. Arthur Barff, of 24, Laurence Pountney-lane, London, exhibits a model of Joshua Kidd's apparatus for carbonising peat. In this the same principle is applied as in the patentee's method of utilising waste heat for warming, vapourising, and drying generally. The model shows two oven-like chambers 25 ft. by 10 ft., 3 ft. high, into which the dried peat is carried on convenient carriages, having gratings to hold the briquettes of peat. The chamber being filled is closed with iron doors, so as to exclude the admission of free oxygen. A furnace attached is then lighted, and the whole products of combustion, by means of an artificial draught, caused by jets of superheated steam, are forced into one of the chambers, the heat in which soon rises to between 300° and 400°. As the chamber contains no free oxygen, it is impossible for the charring peat to take fire.

The fuel used in the furnace is peat, which supplies the gases forced into the closed chamber. These heated gases are allowed to escape at the base of the chamber, and are then further utilised by being passed into the second chamber, which is also filled with briquettes of peat. By this apparatus the peat is carbonised at the lowest possible temperature, which to a great extent acts in retaining the volatile matters, and leaves the peat very rich in hydro-carbons. It is stated that the peat thus prepared will produce a gas of illuminating power of about 22 candles, and from 6000 to 9000 cubic feet per ton, leaving 33 gallons of a tarry oil, and 42½ gallons of water, containing acetic acid. The charcoal which remains after the gas is taken off contains only a trace of sulphur and no phosphorus, and is very valuable for smelting purposes.

DANCHELL'S PATENT PEAT CONDENSING MACHINES.

The Peat Engineering Company (Limited) of the Red Moss Works, Horwich, Lancashire, exhibit a working model of Danchell's patent peat condensing machines, of which they are the sole manufacturers. The machines, which are constructed of various sizes, to turn out from 5 to 200 tons per day, are in their leading principles something similar to those patented by Messrs. Clayton. The peat is fed in through a hopper, and passes into a cylinder, in which works a shaft, armed with cutters and discs, by which the crude material is thoroughly macerated and reduced to pulp, in which state it is forced out in a long roll through an aperture of suitable shape and diameter, and afterwards cut into briquettes by a wire frame. The briquettes are afterwards dried in the usual way under a covered shed, losing about one-half their bulk in the process, and in a fortnight are converted into good, hard, fine grained fuel. When converted into charcoal, which is of excellent quality, the briquettes are further reduced to one-eighth their original size. A good fuel is also produced by mixing with peat about one-eighth part of fine coal slack; and the Danchell peat fuel is also converted into sewage filters, by incorporating with the peat a mixture of clay, and charring them.

Mr. William Simpson, of Milton-on-Thames, exhibits a very handy portable peat manufacturing machine, which presents in its leading features much similarity to the above, and Mr. A. C. Pelly, of Cornhill, London, exhibits drawings for condensing peat by the Eichhorn process, which is as follows:—The peat is taken direct from the bog and thrown into a hopper feeding a cylinder in the machine, in which works an Archimedes screw, grinding the peat into a pulp, and thus breaking up the fibres for releasing the moisture. The pulp then passing through an aperture at the end is cut off by a rotating knife into suitable lengths, which fall into a revolving cylinder, giving them a spherical shape. They are then conveyed to drying-sheds, which consist of a number of inclined planes of open woodwork, where they are dried into hard balls of very excellent fuel.

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

April 8.—As under, I beg to hand you my monthly and setting report:—The 75, west of shaft, is set to six men, at 210s. per fathom; this level is driven 15 ft. west of shaft upon the main leader, and is worth for lead ore 65s. per cubic fathom. The same level, east of shaft, is set to four men, at 150s. per fathom; this end is worth 35s. per fathom. The 63, west of shaft, is set to six men, to drive upon the main leader, at 250s. per fathom; the ground here is very hard for driving; the lode in this is worth 80s. per cubic fathom. The winze sinking below this level in the "bastard lode" is down 6 fms.; set to six men, at 240s. per fathom. The 60, east of shaft, is for the present suspended, and the men are put to strip down the lode from the present end, in order to prepare this piece of ground for stopping as soon as possible; set to eight men, at 100s. per fathom.

The stripping down of the lode to full width, at a point 14 fms. east of shaft, in the sides of this level, is set to eight men, at 120s. per fathom; the ground is very hard at this point. The stripping of the lode to full width westward from the 11 cross-cut, west of shaft, is set to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. We have also set to six men, to strip down the lode to full width, at a point 35 fms. west of shaft, at 80s. per fathom. The lode at these respective points is worth on the average 35s. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The 45 west is set to six men, to drive upon the main leader of the lode, 6 fms. stent, at 160s. per fathom. I am happy to inform you that the lode here is still improving, now worth 75s. per fathom. The winze sinking below this level (in the bastard lode), at a point 75 fms. west of shaft, is set to nine men, 12 fms. stent, at 160s. per fathom.

The cross-cut north from the bottom of the 54 has been driven 14 ft. 6 in.; we are now just entering into the main lode, which is well mixed with lead throughout, but is very hard; set to six men to drive the cross-cut north and wind their stuff to the 45, at 250s. per fathom; the lode this is very hard for driving; the lode in this is set to six men, at 65s. per fathom. The 92 ditto, to eight men, at 65s. per fathom. The 86 ditto, to eight men, at 65s. per fathom. The 80 ditto, to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The 70 ditto, to eight men, at 90s. per fathom. The 62 ditto, to eight men, at 90s. per fathom. The 54 ditto, to six men, at 90s. per fathom. The 44 ditto, to six men, at 95s. per fathom. The 37 ditto, to six men, at 90s. per fathom. The 30 ditto, to eight men, at 90s. per fathom. The 24 ditto, to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The 8 ditto, east of shaft, to eight men, at 70s. per fathom. The 16 ditto, to twelve men, at 70s. per fathom. The 24 ditto, to six men, at 85s. per fathom. The 40 ditto, to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The 54 ditto, to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The lode in back of the 16 fm. level slope above mentioned, on the south part, or hanging of the lode, is set to four men, at 70s. per cubic fathom. The average width of these slopes is 20 ft., and worth 31l. 10s. per cubic fathom for lead ore.

We have set nine men to cut a winze plat in the "bastard lode" in the 45 cross-cut, 3 fms. south of the main lode, for the purpose of sinking a winze from this level to the 60, to form a pass for transit of stuff to fill up stopes in the back of the 60; set at 160s. per fathom. The 30, west of shaft, is set to four men, at 80s. per fathom. The 30 permanent level west is set to six men, at 100s. per fathom. The 70 stopes, in the back of this level, is set to eight men, at 100s. per fathom. The 61 stopes, in the back of this level, is set to six men, at 100s. per fathom. The 54 stopes, in the back of this level, is set to six men, at 100s. per fathom. The 8 fm. level slope east, in the back of this level, is set to six men, at 90s. per fathom. The 16 fm. level slope, in the back of this level, is set to six men, at 90s. per fathom. Average width of the lode 20 ft., worth 24l. per cubic fathom. Two of this range of stopes have been worked into the "deads," and finished. The 24 fm. level slope in the back of the 15, east of shaft, is set to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The 15 fm. level slope is set to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The 8 fm. level slope is set to four men, at 100s. per fathom. The 30 fm. level slope, west of shaft, is set to four men, at 90s. per fathom. The 37 fm. level slope is set to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The stopes are on average 18 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per cubic fathom for lead ore. You will see from the foregoing report that the mine is still improving, but the great drawback is the drop in the price of lead, and the increase in the cost of labour and materials.—Surface: All the machinery is in good working order. Dressing is progressing as usual. Our four-weekly sale takes place to-morrow, upon 450 tons of lead ore. The trucks arrived midday to day, and we shall commence to-morrow morning to ship the 150 tons blende, sold to Messrs. Dillwyn and Co. last week.—Wm. Williams.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

BEDFORD UNITED.—There is no particular change since the meeting. The mine altogether is looking very well.

TREVAIRACK.—Operations here have been ordered to be pushed forward with all prudent dispatch; there can be no doubt that good results will accrue to the shareholders. The shaft has to be sunk about 20 fms. more, as it is calculated to reach the "Trevaick" deposit; and after this is reached it is highly probable that they will soon be in a good dividend position. The mine is remarkably cheap to work, and the company has every advantage.

PROVIDENCE.—The committee appointed by the adventurers in the Providence Mines have decided in favour of suspending almost all the underground operations, and dismissing all the agents except the purser and manager, who are to receive 100l. a year each. By adopting this course it is believed that the loss will be reduced to from 180l. to 150l. per month, whilst certain points will at the same time be developed. This will cause the dismissal of nearly 200 hands.

The following Reports arrived too late for insertion in their proper place:—**SOUTH TOLCARN.**—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paull, April 8: We have cleared the engine-shaft to the bottom, which is the 20, and have just commenced sinking below the same; the lode is about 3 ft. wide in the eastern end of the shaft, and 1 ft. wide in the western end, the whole of it being tiny, and we trust soon to find it becoming more so. The ground is easy for sinking in, and from present appearances we will make good progress in sinking down to the junction with the great tin lode. In the cross-cut north of engine shaft we find there are fibres of lode scattered through the rock for a width of 9 ft., carrying a little copper ore and blende; but, the lode being so split up and disordered, we think it best to intersect it at the 30 before opening it out, as at this depth we should, according to the present underlay of the lodes, strike Fraser's and Vivian's lodes just at the point of their junction. In driving the deep adit level south, on the cross course, the ground is favourable for speed. We have, according to the plan, about 12 fms. more to drive to reach Hickey's lode, or two months driving providing the ground continues as at present; price for driving is now 2l. 15s. per fathom with four men.

PRESTARENA UNITED.—Thomas Roberts, April 2: Val Toppa: The end south of cross-cut, in No. 4 level, was driven during the past month 4½ metres, and is set to four men for the present month at 60 frs. per metre. Last week we made a trial by a small mill of some ore (quartz, lead, and blende) taken from the flat course and branches in this end; it gave after the rate of 6 dwts. per ton. This is an improvement, and it is satisfactory to know that the quality improves as we advance, although the quantity is yet small. I would remark that as we advance the water follows forth, and for this reason the chances are that we shall have a change of ground or a more open lode further in the mountain. The winze in No. 4 level, on the great quartz lode, was sunk 2½ metres, and is set to four men for April at 120 frs. per metre; lode 1½ in. wide, quartz, with strings of pyrites. The end of No. 2 level advanced 30 metres; set to April at 60 frs. per metre. The channel in this end continues much the same, about 3 ft. wide, with occasional stones of quartz, carrying spots of pyrites.

THE EMMA MINE still continues to take out the ore from one of the levels as well as from the late strike. The financial report, lately published in the *Tribune*, has had a marked effect upon owners of mines, who had always supposed, from English reports of the "dropping out of the bottom of this mine," that it might be so; but the truth must always prevail, and did so by showing a large surplus of money on hand, and the mine still shipping high-grade ore. The only drawbacks this mine has are the manipulations of the speculators in England, who have succeeded in placing this valuable mine in a false position, and keeping the stock down by false reports and rumours. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Manager Atwood has managed the property well, and has a nice sum on hand clear of all expenses.—*Salt Lake Daily Tribune*, March 20.

EMMA—MORE POWERFUL PUMP ORDERED.—Mr. Silver's latest achievement is the invention and construction of a fine steam-plunger pump for the Emma Mine. He is now building another on a much larger scale for the same mine.—*Utah Mining Gazette*.

* * * THE TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX TO VOLUME XLIII., for the year 1873, was published in the Supplement to the Journal of Jan. 24.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH, 1874.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
South Caradon	1630	£10,384 6 8
Devon Great Consols	2057	6,832 5 8
Glasgow Caradon	750	2,816 0 0
Marke Valley	893	2,714 0 0
Brookwood	605	2,701 11 6
West Seton	540	2,258 15 0
West Tolgus	449	2,087 5 0
East Caradon	435	2,054 4 0
Crenver and Abraham	342	2,069 14 6
Hingson Down	250	1,768 7 0
Gunnislake (Clitters)	250	1,752 0 0
South Carn Brea	265	1,605 10 0
East Pool	646	1,554 15 6
Carn Brea	316	1,030 13 0
South Crofty	450	1,024 13 0
Wheal Russell	272	988 16 0
Bedford United	280	817 5 0
Prince of Wales	200	799 17 6
Wheal Crebor	103	701 10 0
West Basset	222	591 18 0
Gawton	150	577 13 0
West Maria and Fortescue	150	512 2 6
Phoenix	80	455 0 0
Wheal Basset	54	426 2 0
West Caradon	126	384 10 0
St. Aubyn United	68	340 5 0
Wheal Treharvah	73	305 7 0
Wheal Seton	67	286 8 6
South Dolcoath	38	284 16 0
Wheal Friendship	45	262 3 0
Wheal Kitty	45	258 10 0
East Basset	92	238 0 0
Carn Camborne	50	226 15 0
East Grenville	61	206 7 0
Wheal Buller	25	189 1 6
East Seton	50	131 5 0
West Roskear	41	131 4 0
Duchy Great Consols	54	121 10 0
West Godolphin	13	120 3 0
Dolcoath	13	119 12 6
Florence and Tonkin	70	96 19 0
New Dolcoath	18	78 0 0
Great Work	11	77 16 6
Calstock Consols	34	77 7 0
Ambrose Lake	18	50 17 0
North Roskear	10	50 10 0
Tin Valley	12	47 8 0
New Roskear	13	43 11 0
North Crofty	11	42 1 6
Taylor's Ore	10	34 10 0
West Gorland	5	32 10 0
France Consols	22	30 16 0
South Frances	5	26 0 0
Burra Burra	14	21 14 0
South Tolcarne	5	5 0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Vivian and Sons	2218	£9,720 12 7
P. Grenfell and Son	1143	5,859 10 0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	2127	8,098 8 1
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2313	8,734 0 5
Mason and Elkington	2242	7,471 7 3
Copper Miners' Company	908	6,005 3 11
Charles Lambert	538	1,962 11 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	75	1,559 11 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	1281	5,768 3 9
Total	13,045	£52,879 9 0

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH, 1874.

Mines.	BRITISH.	Tons.	Amount.
Berehaven.....	1084	£ 5,434	0 0
Knockmahon.....	302	1,774	13 6
Ballycunnisk.....	154	503	2 0
Bampfylde.....	100	657	10 0
Foosheen.....	134	316	7 0
Coosheen.....	12	78	0 0
Total	1786	£ 8,763	16 6
COLONIAL.			
Cape Colony.....	2877	£73,444	10 6
West Coast.....	437	5,514	7 0
Union.....	1912	5,016	18 6
Concordia.....	9	5,473	8 6
Stanley.....	20	93	0 0
Total	5043	£87,147	4 6

COLONIAL.

Cape	2877	£273,444 10 6
West Canada	437	6,514 7 0
Union	1612	3,616 18 6
Concordia	97	3,478 8 6
Stanley	20	93 0 0
Total	5043	£287,147 4 6

FOREIGN.

Telhadella	90	£805 10 0
Spanish	5	100 0 0
Portuguese	3	87 0 0
Total	98	£992 10 0

RECAPITULATION.

British	1786	£8,763 16 6
Colonial	5043	£287,147 4 6
Foreign	98	992 10 0
Sundries	631	2,342 14 6
Total	7558	£299,248 5 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company	1303	£17,073 9 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	580	10,581 18 0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	1439	13,789 12 0
Vivian and Sons	1280	12,515 4 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1141	9,887 0 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	234	8,389 18 6
Mason and Elkington	454	9,313 19 6
Charles Lambert	545	11,327 2 0
Ravenhead Copper Company	138	3,679 10 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	444	4,708 11 6
Total	7558	£99,248 5 6

TO IRONMASTERS OR CAPITALISTS.

THE OWNER OF A HEMATITE IRON MINE, IN NORTH WALES, is desirous of arranging with a capitalist to WORK and MORE FULLY OPEN OUT THE SAME. The following is a condensed analysis of the ore obtained from the trials already made:—Oxide of iron and combined water, 91.32; oxide of manganese, 3.83; sulphur, 15; phosphorus, trace; silica, 11m, &c., 4.79. A tramroad to the London and North-Western Railway is within about one mile of the works. Address "L." care of Mr. Thomas, 4, New London-street, E.C. N.B.—Mining agents are respectfully requested not to apply.

WATTS, RICHARDS, AND CO.
PITWOOD MERCHANTS.
PENNER WHARF, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE
AGENTS AT SWANSEA:—
STEPHEN AND REES, SAW MILLS, GREENFIELD STREET.
Importers of every description of wood for colliery purposes.

BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS,
ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN LONDON ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, May 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1874.

The Council are open to receive communications on any subject connected with the Iron or Steel Trades. These should be addressed to the General Secretary, Mr. the Iron or Steel Trades, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., or Royal Exchange, Middleborough.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE AND CUMBERLAND EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that a GENERAL EXCHANGE has been established at BARROW-IN-FURNESS, and that the FIRST MEETING will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, BARROW, on MONDAY, the 13th April, from Twelve to Two o'clock.

J. T. SMITH, Esq. (Mayor of Barrow), will open the Exchange.

By order of the Committee,
C. J. COPELAND, Hon. Sec.

P.S.—The North Lancashire and Cumberland Exchange will be open every Monday for the transaction of business at the same time and place until further notice.

SOCIETY OF ARTS—CANTOR LECTURES.

A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES, BY PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., ON CARBON, AND CERTAIN COMPOUNDS OF CARBON, TREATED IN REFERENCE TO HEATING AND ILLUMINATING, will be given at Eight o'clock on consecutive MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing on April 13th.

Tickets, admitting to the course, can be obtained from the Secretary. Price, One Guinea.

By order, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.
Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

HEMATITE ORE.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE IRON AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for a SUPPLY of the best quality of ENGLISH or SPANISH ORE for BLAST FURNACES.

Address, 72, Wellington-street, Leeds.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED has FOR SALE FOUR PROPERTIES, of ONE THOUSAND ACRES EACH, near SYDNEY, N.S.W., each containing from 20 to 60 feet of good coal in from Two to Five seams. Price, \$10 per acre.

Full particulars, with references, on application to—
C. MITCHELL, Macleay-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

BALMYNHEAR MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, CORNWALL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Committee of Balmynehear Mine that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS upon the adventurers therein are required to SEND IN PARTICULARS of the SAME, addressed to such committee, at No. 47, Church-street, Falmouth, on or before the 25th of April, 1874, and notice is hereby further given, that the Committee will not be RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY CLAIMS, of which they shall not then have had notice.

Dated Falmouth, this 31st day of March, 1874.
By order of the Committee.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.—
4, Finsbury-place South, E.C., April 9th, 1874.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April next. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

JAMES GARLAND, Secretary.

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at One o'clock P.M.

To receive the accounts, balance sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873.

To elect three directors in the place of William Henderson, Charles Morris, and John Robinson Peill, Esqs., who go out of office by rotation. They are all eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year: H. D. Abercrombie and F. W. Bigge, Esqs., who are eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

For general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 8th April, 1874.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at a quarter to Two o'clock P.M.

To receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with reports from the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873.

To elect two directors in the place of William Cox and Richard Taylor, Esqs., who go out of office by rotation. They are both eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year: Frederick W. Bigge and Edward J. Bunney, Esqs., who are eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

For general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, April 8, 1874.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past Two o'clock P.M.

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873.

To elect two directors in the place of Messrs. John P. Judd and John Taylor, who go out of office by rotation. They are both eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

A vacancy having occurred on the board in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Charles Morris, the directors have provisionally elected Mr. F. W. Bigge, one of the auditors, to the vacant office. This election will require the shareholders' confirmation.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year: Mr. James T. Dorington, who is eligible, offers himself for re-election; and Mr. E. J. Bunney, who is also qualified, offers himself as a candidate in the place of Mr. F. W. Bigge.

For general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 8th April, 1874.

THE MCFARLAND PUMP COMPANY (LIMITED).

The 4-in. ROTARY PUMP discharges "20,000 gallons in 41 minutes"—vide Daily News, 7th March, 1874, and Mining Journal, 14th March, 1874.

3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES, 7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

HOPKINSON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, between Father and Son.

The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information, principally questions and answers, with a view to assist applicants intending to pass an examination as mine managers, together with tables, rules of measurement, and other information on the moving and propelling power of ventilation, a subject which has caused so much controversy.

The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopkinson's possession, speak to the value of the work:—

"The book cannot fail to be well received by all connected with collieries."—Mining Journal.

"Such a work, well understood by miners, would do more to prevent colliery accidents than an army of inspectors."—Colliery Guardian.

"Its contents are really valuable to the miners of this country."—Miners' Conference.

"I have works priced £4 that do not contain the same information."—W. W. KENNEDY, Colliery Viewer.

"The work is replete with the subject of underground management."—M. BANKS, Colliery Proprietor.

"I have had 20 years' management. It is the best work I ever read, and deserves to be circulated in every colliery district."—JOS. EAMES.

"900 copies have been ordered in Wigan alone, and this is but a tithe of those to whom the book should commend itself."—Wigan Examiner.

To be had on application at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor, the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 25th day of April instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of SEVEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the Contributors of the said company settled on the List of Contributors thereof as present members.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, Official Liquidator.

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, the 9th day of April, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 2nd day of April instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by James Pearce and Henry Pearce, of Tavistock, within the Stannaries of Devon, ironfounders, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 39b, Onslow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Thursday, the 16th day of April inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agent.

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro (Solicitor for the Petitioners).

JOHN ELLIOTT FOX, 65, Chancery-lane, London (The Agent of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, the 6th day of April, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the BOSCAWELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 2nd day of April inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Thomas Silk, of 37, Warwick-road, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, a contributory and creditor of the said association, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at No. 39b, Onslow-square, in Brompton aforesaid, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, at half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 16th day of April inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

ROBERT MACLEANE PAUL, Truro, Cornwall (Agent for Rogers and Son, Helston, Cornwall, Petitioner's Solicitors).

Dated Truro, the 6th day of April, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the BOSCAWELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 7th day of April instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Edwin Stephen Boyes, of No. 5, Old Jewry, in the City of London, Gentleman, a contributory and creditor of the said association, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 39b, Onslow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant, at half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 16th day of April inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

CARLYON AND PAUL, Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioners).

Dated Truro, this 9th day of April, 1874.

VALUABLE CHINA CLAY WORK, IRON AND TIN MINE FOR SALE.

MESSRS. HANCOCK AND SON are instructed by the Mortgagee to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the White Hart Hotel, St. Austell, on Monday, the 13th day of April next, at Five o'clock in the evening, as a going concern, subject to such conditions as will then and there be produced, all that VALUABLE CHINA-CLAY WORK AND IRON AND TIN MINE, called

THE HARTLEY IRON ORE, TIN, AND CHINA-CLAY WORKS, OTHERWISE SAVATH.

Situate in the parish of LUXULYAN, in the county of CORNWALL, including the LEASE or SETT, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS thereon, comprising amongst numerous other effects:—

An excellent 25 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with a heavy fly-wheel, and ONE 8 ton BOILER, with connections complete.

1 20 fms. winding lift, new, 1 10 fms. 11 in. ditto; 1 8 fms. 8 in. ditto; 120 fms. bridge iron rails; 120 fms. 1 in. and 1½ in. iron rods; pulleys and stands; 30 fms. 9 in. ladders; 20 fms. 6 in. ditto; 30 fms. 12 in. by 7 in. ladders; 3 balance hobs; WATER WHEEL, 10 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. 6 in. breast, with iron axle and ring; capstan, capstan chain, horse whim, whim rope, 3 pair of shears, a quantity of new and old iron, large drop screw, chains, timber in balk and plank, oil, grease, kibbles, wood pump, tackles, wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, sledges, smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, smiths' tools, carpenter's bench, &c.

Also, about 300 tons of CHINA-CLAY in the dry tank, and a quantity of IRON ORE ready for the market.

The set is large, and the bed of clay therein seems to be extensive; three iron lodes run through the sett, one of which is very large, and has been extensively wrought on. The dues are very low, and the carriage by the Cornwall Minerals Railway to Fowey or Par will be comparatively light.

To view, apply to the Agent, on the Works; and for further information to the Auctioneers.—Sydney-place, St. Austell, March 28, 1874.

THE GUNPOWDER MILLS, EWELL, SURREY.

With the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, equal to the manufacture of 20 tons of black powder, or 10 tons of sporting powder, per week. With possession.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Patent Gunpowder Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Wednesday, April 23, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the old-established and well-known GUNPOWDER MILLS, situate at EWELL, SURREY, on the Hog's Mill River, which rises a short distance from the property, and flows into the Thames at Kingston, and from which the motive-power is derived: together with the whole of the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY.

The property comprises the UPPER and LOWER MILLS, consisting of SIX DETACHED BUILDINGS, fitted with FIVE PAIRS IRON FACED GRANITE EDGE RUNNERS, driven by THREE breast-shot WATER-WHEELS; INCORPORATING MILLS, with FOUR PAIRS IRON FACED GRANITE EDGE RUNNERS, and TWO PAIRS CAST-IRON EDGE RUNNERS, driven by a 30-horse power HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, by Easton and Amos, with shafting and gearing; a brick built steam-engine house, brick built boiler-house, with TWO CORNISH BOILERS; two newly-erected substantial brick buildings, intended for workshops, each 80 ft. 4 in. by 27 ft. 6 in.; CORNING HOUSE, with breaking rollers, elevators, &c., driven by a breast-shot WATER-WHEEL, brick-built store, 24 ft. by 28 ft., with a red and landing-place for boat; press-house, fitted with HYDRAULIC PRESS, 12-inch ram; beating-engine house, with BEATING-ENGINE, 12 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, driven by a separate WATER-WHEEL; BREAKING MACHINE and HYDRAULIC PRESS, with 10-inch ram; separating-house, with SEPARATING MACHINE; glazing house, with four glazing barrels, dusting-house over, with two dusting-reels, driven by a separate WATER WHEEL; two brick-built packing-shops, or stores, fitted with iron hot water pipes and boilers adjoining; a new brick built magazine, 24 feet square; composition house, with PAIR GRANITE EDGE RUNNERS, and CHARCOAL MILL, driven by a 6-horse power HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, with CORNISH BOILERS; charcoal-house and store; large barn, stabling, outhouses, and range of workshops; a capital residence for principal or manager, engineer's house, counting-house, and fifteen cottages for workmen.

The entire estate, including garden, meadow and arable land, and water, covers a total area of 73 A. 1 R. 2 P., or thereabouts.

The buildings are well arranged, principally detached, and spread over the works at convenient and judicious distances; and the powder is conveyed from one part of the works to the other entirely by water carriage.

The whole held on lease for a term of 15½ years, from June 24, 1872, at the very low rent of £488 6s. 8d. per annum, to include the use of the machinery.

To be viewed till the sale by orders only, which may be had of the auctioneers.

Printed particulars, with plans, may be had of Messrs. ELMESLE, FORSYTH, and SARGENT, Solicitors, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and CO., 11, Ditcher-square, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment, need apply personally, or address by letter—

MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters of introduction to view the properties.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.

THE OWNER of the above WISHES to have a PARTNER, with £800, to WORK a SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, in NORTH WALES, which is ready for immediate profits, only the machinery is defective, and must have an additional engine. The carriage of slate to sea and rail is only 3s. per ton. Rent, £25 per annum, and 1s. per ton royalty. £600 of the above sum to be laid out on the works, and the remaining £200 to go to the present owner, for which he will give one-half his interest in the undertaking, on a lease for 31 years, vendible for the same period. A gentleman who could devote his time to the business of selling the produce and transact money matters preferred.

The quarry is situate within three miles of a beautiful town in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, and a fine seaport.

The owner is satisfied that the above sum will be sufficient to make £2000 a year clear profits.

Applications in the first place to be made to "Quarry Owner," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, one of the LARGEST FIELDS, situated in the heart of GERMANY, containing INEXHAUSTIBLE QUANTITIES of PLASTIC CLAY, of the purest quality, suitable for any purpose, COAL, ARONACEOUS QUARTZ, LIMESTONE, &c., yielding 20 to 25 per cent. net profit at least. Every possible facility of transport by rail and river on the spot. Agents able to introduce the business wanted.

Address, "C. B.," No. 10, Edmund-street, Bradford, Yorkshire.

SALE OF MINE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, on account of exhaustion of capital, the LEASE (above 14 years of which are unexpired) of the OHIO MINE, in the Isle of Man, and all MATERIALS therewith connected, comprising WATER WHEEL, 30 feet diameter and 4 feet breadth; 70 fathoms of 6 inch PUMP; RODS, CASING, TOOLS, and all other effects, in first-class order, having been but a few years in use, the property of the Ohio Crown Lead and Silver Mining Company (Limited).

The mine is sunk to a depth of 70 fathoms, and over 300 fathoms of driving have been effected, which have produced several tons of silver-lead ore.

It is the general opinion of mining engineers that large deposits of ore will be found in depth.

The works are situate alongside the Baldwin River, which affords a supply of water the year round, adequate to all mining purposes.

The sett contains upwards of 400 acres, through which the great Foxdale lode is supposed to pass, and is about four miles from the port of Douglas.

Further particulars may be had from the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be forwarded up to the 1st of May next.

March 13, 1874. THOMAS BAWDEN, Broker, Douglas.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIROUS TO MAKE MONEY.

TO BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES. Close to rail or shipping port; several shafts partially sunk; coal fully proved of four seams of good house and steam coals in an area of upwards of 400 acres of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, just successfully launched, where other under seams (including Cannel) have been proved, in addition to the above, so that eminent engineers state that the available coal in this royalty may be 88 ft. thick. Present holder will arrange to SELL the ENTIRE to an INDIVIDUAL or COMPANY FOR WHAT IT COST HIM, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state of the coal trade, must be large, certain, and safe. Surveys by eminent Staffordshire and Welsh engineers have already been made.

Address, "Nil Desperandum," care Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO MINE AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

TO BE SOLD, a DIRECT-ACTING BEAM PUMPING AND CONDENSING ENGINE, 64 in. cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, with nozzles, 30 in. air pump and condenser, injection cock, plug rod, massive double beam 33 ft. long (about 26 tons), with massive centre carriage, brasses, gudgeon, holding down pin, balance weight, &c.; has only worked about twelve months; is in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. James PAYNE, Berse Dreilincourt Cottage, Wrexham.

RAILS FOR SALE, in great variety of sections (perfect, slightly defective, and second hand), 14 to 82 lbs. per yard. Also CHAIRS and the other NECESSARY FITTINGS.

Apply to BREYEN, RICHARDSON, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

PIT SINKING.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery), a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear.

Also, a 9-horse power VERTICAL ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE.—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE, OR HIRE, the following NEW or SECONDHAND PLANT and MACHINERY, in thoroughly efficient condition:—

VERTICAL ENGINES.

2 Vertical Combined Engines and Boilers	4½ in. cylinder.
1 ditto ditto ditto	5½ "
3 ditto ditto ditto	6 "
3 ditto ditto ditto	6½ "
2 ditto ditto ditto	7½ "
1 ditto ditto ditto	8½ "

PORTABLE ENGINES.

1 Portable Engine ... 5½ in. cylinder.	6 Portable Engines ... 9½ in. cylinder.
1 ditto ... 6½ "	4 ditto ... 10½ "
1 ditto ... 6½ "	6 ditto ... 2-7½ in. cylinders.
3 ditto ... 7½ "	3 ditto ... 2-8½ "
10 ditto ... 8½ "	3 ditto ... 2-9½ "

CRANES AND WINDING ENGINES.

2 Steam Cranes for	30 cwt.
1 ditto	2 to 3 tons (Chaplin).
1 ditto	3 to 4 tons (ditto).
1 Hand Travelling Crane	3 tons.
1 ditto ditto	4 tons.

PUMPS.

3 Chain Pumps	8 x 4	1 Centrifugal Pump	5 inch.
4 ditto	10 x 5	4 ditto	7 "
3 ditto	12 x 6	7 ditto	8 "
1 ditto	14 x 7	4 ditto	9 "
1 ditto	16 x 8	2 Contractors' Pumps.	
1 ditto	24 x 8	3 Deep Well Pumps.	
2 ditto	30 x 10	1 Plunger Pump	10 "
3 Woodford's Pumps, double ...	4 inch.	1 Bull Pumping Engine, 24 in. cylinder.	
2 ditto ditto	6 "		

MORTAR MILLS.

2 Mortar Mills, with 4 ft. pans.	5 Mortar Mills, with 7 ft. pans.
4 ditto " 5 "	5 ditto " 7 ft. 6 in. pans.
1 ditto " 6 "	6 ditto " 9 ft. pans.

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1 Hand Mortising Machine.	
1 Grindstone Trough, for Moulding Irons.	

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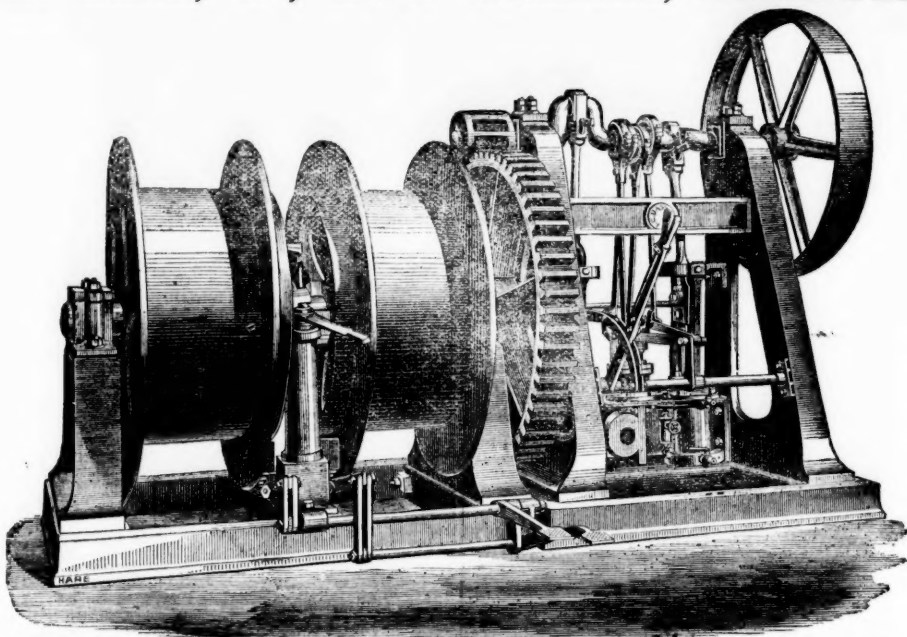
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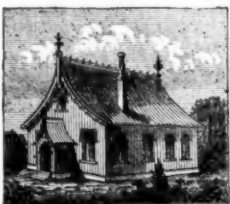
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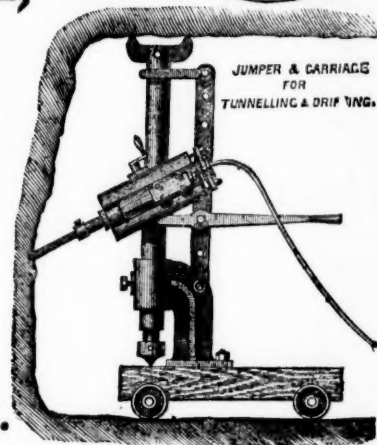
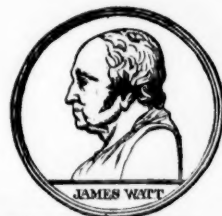
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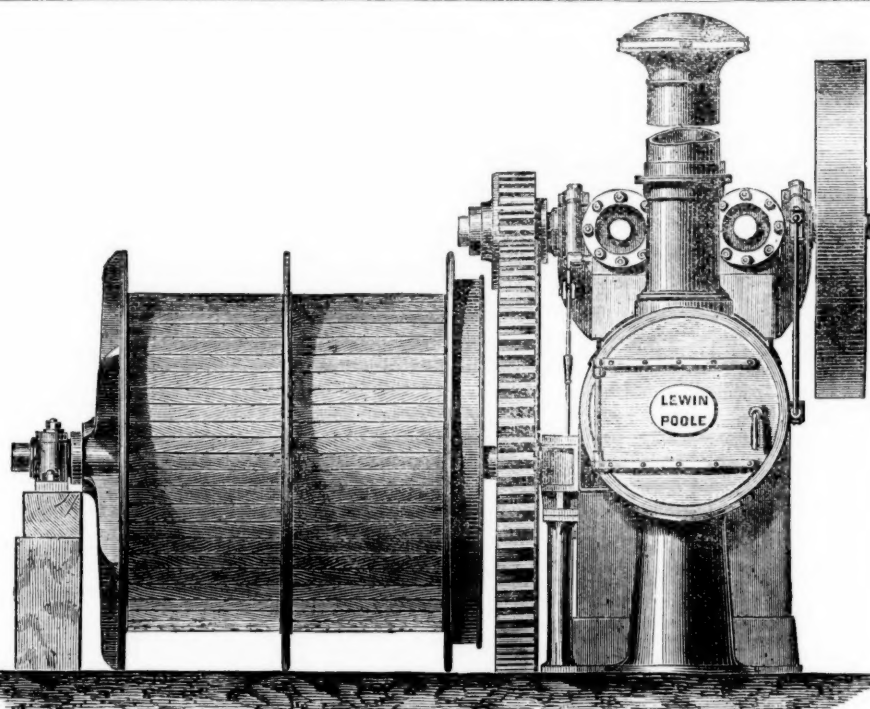
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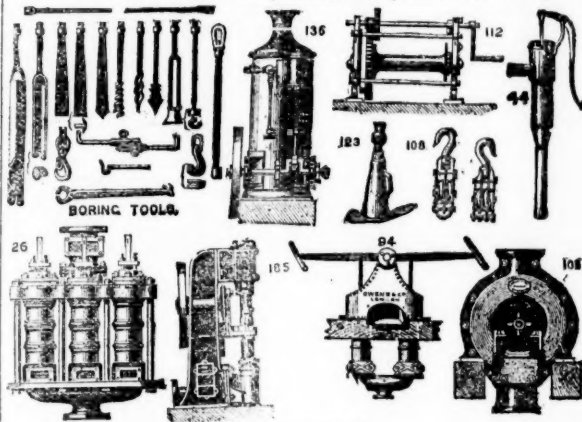
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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alberley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 00	—	—	11 16 8	0 5 0	Oct. 1873
20000	All-y-Crib, i, Talbot*	2 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1873
30000	Bampfylde, c, i, Devon*	1 00	5 1/4	5 5/4	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5000	Blaen Caelan, s, i, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
18000	Boscawen Downs, s, i, St. Just*	2 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
200	Brookfield, s, i, (25000 Deb. R. Sp. et.)	116 50	—	15 20	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6000	Brookwood, c, i, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
2348	Cargill, s, i, Newlyn	4 17 11	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6400	Cashwell, i, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
1000	Carn Brea, c, i, Illogan*	35 00	29	25 1/4 35	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6000	Cath. & Jane, i, Penrynendendraeth	5 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, i, Illogan*	20 4 9	5 1/2	5 1/2 1 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 12 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
4290	Dolcoath, c, i, Camborne	10 14 10	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
10400	East Boleas, i, St. Agnes*	30	29 1/2	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
614	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	2 14 6	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
300	East Darran, i, Cardiganshire	32 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6400	East Pool, c, i, Illogan	0 9 9	5 1/4	5 1/4 5 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5000	Exmouth, s, i, Christow	0 7 6	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
2800	Foxdale, i, Isle of Man*	25 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	1 1/4	1 1/4	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
15000	Great Laxey, i, Isle of Man*	4 00	12	11 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
25000	Great West Van, i, Cardigan*	3 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5000	Great Wheal Vor, i, c, Helston*	40 15 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6400	Green Hurth, i, Durham*	5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
1024	Herodias, i, near Liskinduff	8 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
12000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock* (21 sh.)	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
25000	Killbuck, s, i, Tipperary	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
400	Lisburne, i, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5120	Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
9000	Minera Mining Co., i, Wrexham*	5 00	27 1/2	25 27 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, d, c, i*	7 00	5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
12000	North Hendre, i, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	11 9 6	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
37000	Old Treburget, s, i, ordinary shares	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
9000	Old Treburget, s, i, 10 per ct. pref.	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5804	Penarth, i, Redruth	8 20	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 00	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5000	Pensturlath, t, c, Gwennap*	2 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6000	Penytre, t, c, Linkinhorne	4 13 4	4 1/4	5 3/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
18000	Prince Patrick, s, i, Holywell	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
1120	Providence, t, Lelant (last call Mar. 74)	14 16 7	15	14 1/2 15	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
12000	Roman Gravel, i, Salop*	7 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
10000	Shelton, d, t, Austell*	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6000	Silfmedd Dressing, i, Calstock*	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
612	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 00	40	40 45	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
5000	South Carn Brea, c, i, Illogan	1 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6000	South Darran, i, Cardigan*	3 6 8	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
7771	St. Just Amalgamated, c*	3 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
12000	Tankerville, i, Salop*	6 00	7	7 1/2 8 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
20000	Terras, t, St. Austell*	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
6000	Tinroft, c, i, Pool, Illogan	9 00	21	20 22 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
4000	Trumpet Consols, i, Helston	6 50	1 1/2	2 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
15000	Van, i, Llanidloes	4 50	2 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
3000	W. Chiverton, i, Perranzabuloe	10 00	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
2048	West Wheel Franks, i, Illogan	27 3 9	8	10 12 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
612	Wheal Borel, c, i, Illogan	5 2 8	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	6 1/2	5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
596	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	15 17 6	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
10000	Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
15000	Wheal Tregoss, s, i, Roche	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
10000	Wheal Whistler, i, c, Warleggan*	1 00	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—
25000	Wicklow, c, s, i, Wicklow	2 10 0	3 1/4	3 1/4 3 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	—

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Share.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
850000	Almaden, i, Spain*	2 00	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
800000	Almaden and Tinto Consols, s*	1 00	—	—	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	—	—	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Birdseye Mountain, c, (2400 part pd.)	5 00	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 00	3 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 11 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
6000	Bensberg, i, Germany*	10 00	7	6 1/2	0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12320	Burra Burra, c, So. Australia*	5 00	—	—	0 5 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, i, So. Africa*	7 00	28	26 27	0 15 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
40000	Cedar Creek, c, California*	5 00	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	June 1873
20000	Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 4 0	July 1873
1500	Chilgo, s, Utah*	7 00	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
51000	Colorado Fuel & Iron, i, Colorado*	5 00	4	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 6 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
7162	Don Pedro North del Rey*	0 16 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
35500	Eberhard and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 00	4	4 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, c, Nova Scotia*	10 00	—	—	0 2 0	0 15 0	June 1873
40000	Emma, s, g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 00	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	Ferguson and Australian, c, i, Aust.	2 10 0	1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	0 7 3	0 2 0	Mar. 1873
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 00	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
20000	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10 00	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	0 4 2	0 5 0	July 1873
20000	Fortuna, i, Spain*	2 00	5 1/4	4 1/2 5 1/4	0 4 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
30000	Gold Run, i, Id.	1 30	—	—	0 2 4	0 6 0	June 1873
40000	Kapanga Mining Co., Australia*	1 00	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
20000	Last Chance, s, i, Utah	5 00	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 11 6	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
15000	Llanes, i, Spain*	3 00	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 14 0	0 7 0	Mar. 1874
7837	Lustanian, Portugal* (25 shares)	3 00	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10 00	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
5000	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10 00	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, c, i	30 00	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	July 1873
10000	Pontgibaud, s, i, France*	20 00	22	20 22	0 16 11	1 3 0	Dec. 1873
100000	Port Phillip, c, i, China*	1 00	—	—	0 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
44000	Richmond Consols, c, Nevada*	5 00	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.†	1 00	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	12 per cent.	—	Nov. 1873
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 00	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1873
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5 00	—	—	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 00	4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	0 12 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1874
20000	Tollima, g, s, (6000 sh. are £5 l. pd.)	4 00	—	—	0 11 6	0 6 0	May 1874
800	Westphalian, s, i, Prussia*	20 00	—	—	0 54 0	0 20 0	Dec. 1873
15000	Western Andes, s, (8000 £5 fy. pd.)	3 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 3 7	0 1 9	Jan. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Coll.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru (10 shares)	10 00	—	—	—
80000	Blue Tent, i, California	5 00	—	—	—
60000	Brazzera, g, Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	—
12000	Camp Lloyd, s, Utah*	10 00	—	—	—
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romagna, Italy*	10 00	—	—	—
50152	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua* (and 12,542 of £1 ls.)	2 00	—	—	—
6000	Clifton, s, Colorado*	5 00	—	—	—
10000	Crescent, c, Plumas County, California*	10 00	—	—	—
100000	Cuba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	—	—	—
10000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col.	2 00	—	—	—
7500	East Sheboygan Preference (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 00	—	—	—
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 00	—	—	—
6000	Exchequer, c, s, California*	1 00	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*	2 00	—	—	—
50000	General Brazilian, g*	1 00	—	—	—
10000	Goetz Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 00	—	—	—
40000	Holcombe Valley, g, California	1 00	—	—	—
6000	Hornachos, s, i, (210 shares)	7 00	—	—	—
10000	Hudson, g, California*	3 00	—	—	—
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 00	—	—	—
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	5 00	—	—	—
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 00	—	—	—
12000	Lanestosa, s, i, Vizcaya, Spain (22 shares)	1 10 0	—	—	—
150000	London and Colliery, g†	3 00	—	—	—
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 00	—	—	—
4000	Malaga, i, Spain*	10 00	—	—	—
30000	Malpaso, g, Colombia*	1 00	—	—	—
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 00	—	—	—
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 00	—	—	—
4000	Monte Loretto, g, c, Italy*	5 00	—	—	—
15000	New Pacific, s, c, Nevada*	0 7 6	—	—	—
85000	New Quebec, c, Venezuela*	5 00	—	—	—
50000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	1 00	—	—	—
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5 00	—	—	—
100000	Newfoundland, s, i	10 00	—	—	—
20000	North American, g*	4 00	—	—	—
60000	Pauline, c, Chile*	4 00	—	—	—
80000	Pastorena United, g, Italy*	3 00	—	—	—
80000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 00	—	—	—
00000	Rio Tinto, s, i, Huelva, Spain	1 00	—	—	—
00000	Rosa Grande, g, Brazil* (21 shares)	0 19 0	—	—	—
2500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 00	—	—	—
20000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*	10 00	—	—	—
25000	San Pedro, c, Chile*	2 00	—	—	—
30000	Santa Barbara, s, Brazil*	0 7 6	—	—	—
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1 00	—	—	—
75000	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	2 00	—	—	—
2200	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	10 00	—	—	—
25000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	2 00	—	—	—